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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Queen Victoria Ill.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The Queen's Speech.

U. S. LOAN POPULAR.

The Beethoven Centennial.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 21, 1871.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Commons was summoned to the chamber of the House of Lords, where they listened to the Queen's speech. But six peers were in attendance, and only a few ladies were present. The speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, as one of the members of the Royal Commissioners. The following is a verbatim copy of the speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen:—The time has now arrived when I am enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and to commend your unwearied labors for the public good. I acknowledge with satisfaction the loyal readiness with which you have made provision for my beloved children, the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur.

The great events and important changes which recently occurred on the Continent of Europe will not compromise the friendly relations existing between the Crown of the United Kingdom and foreign powers. Whatever part I may take in those international questions which from time to time may arise will continue to be taken with no other view than the maintenance of the general concord and public right.

The conference which was sitting in London at the commencement of the session was joined during its deliberations by the French plenipotentiary, and it considered and agreed upon revisions of those stipulations of the treaty of 1856 which concerned the Black Sea and Bosphorus.

I trust that the unanimous decision of the powers which has been recorded in the new treaty may assist in securing tranquility and welfare in the east. It is with special satisfaction that I refer on the present occasion to our relations with the United States. By the treaty of Washington, modes of settlement have been fixed for the several questions which have long remained in dispute, my communications with the American Government not being without promise of advantage to other countries. The President has concurred with me in the application of that principle of amicable reference which is proclaimed by the treaty of Paris, which I rejoice to have the opportunity of recommending by example, and we have also agreed in the adoption of certain rules for guiding the maritime conduct of neutrals, which may, I trust, ere long obtain a general recognition and form a valuable addition to the code of international law. I place full reliance upon the disposition of the Americans to carry forward with cordiality and zeal the subsidiary arrangements which have been determined on for the execution of the treaty. I shall apprise the Parliament of Canada that the provisions which require its concurrence are, in my view, highly conducive to the interests of the Dominion—on these provisions, however, that Parliament will pass an independent and final judgment.

The Government of France has signified a desire to alter some of the provisions of the Commercial Treaty of 1860, which are now terminable upon notice of twelve months by either contracting States. I am anxious to meet the wishes of a friendly power and to give scope for any measure calculated to meet the fiscal exigencies, but I should regret any concession or change of a nature to restrict that commercial intercourse between the two countries, which has done so much for a close re-union.

Gentleman of the House of Commons: I thank you for the liberal supplies which under the circumstances of the year I directed my Government to ask from you, and for the sum of money you have voted in order to meet the change and compensations required by the abolition of the purchase in the army.

My Lords and Gentlemen: I observe with concern that you have not been able to bring to a definite issue the treatment of some subjects which I recommended to you in a speech from the throne at the opening of the session, but several important laws have been added to the statute book.

By the army regulations bill you have made liberal provision for those officers of the army who will no longer be permitted on retirement to sell their commissions to their successors, and by transferring to the Executive of the Government the power in respect to the auxiliary forces which hitherto rested in the Lord Lieutenants of the counties, you have laid the foundation for measures calculated to effect a closer union among the various land forces of the kingdom.

The act by which, after a full examination of the facts, you have conferred extraordinary power on the Viceroy of Ireland for the repression of agrarian outrages in Westmeath has thus far answered its purpose. Elsewhere in that portion of the United Kingdom there is a gratifying immunity from crime, and agriculture and trade are prosperous.

By measures relating to university tests, to the repeal of the ecclesiastical titles act, and to laws which affect trades unions, you have brought to a conclusion long continued and serious controversies.

The Local Government Board act will, I trust, prepare the way for important sanitary and administrative improvements.

An act relating to the Judicial Committee will supply much needed elements of strength to that important tribunal, and affords a prospect of clearing away serious arrear appeals now before the Privy Council. There is every likelihood that for a long time some great and varied interests of the United Kingdom and the empire at large, together with the extending demand of modern society, may prevent any lightening of the honorable but arduous burden of legislation.

The condition of the revenue, revived activity in trade and the prospect of the harvest are the subjects of congratulation, and I trust that these and all other bounties of Providence will ever meet with a fitting acknowledgment in the heart of a grateful people.

At the conclusion of the speech the Lord Chancellor declared an adjournment of the session of Parliament until November 7th, and the members soon after separated.

ELECTION.

An election will be held in East Surrey, on Thursday next, for a member of Parliament to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Buxton.

SAILED.

A number of prominent personages connected with the Government of Liberia sailed for the United States upon business of an important nature.

THE U. S. LOAN.

The applications for the new five per cent. funded loan of the United States sent in from London and the continent to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., bankers of the syndicate, in advance of the opening of the banks to-morrow, already amount to twenty million dollars, or more than one quarter of the whole amount allotted to Europe. The bonds are active on the Stock Exchange at 1¼ to 1¼ per cent. premium.

BEETHOVEN'S CENTENNIAL.

The centenary of the birth of Beethoven, which was postponed last year on account of the Franco-German war, was appropriately celebrated at Bonn on Saturday last.

REPRESSION OF AGRARIANISM.

The efforts for the repression of agrarianism in Westmeath have answered their purpose, while in other parts of Ireland there is a gratifying immunity from crime.

QUEEN VICTORIA ILL.

Queen Victoria, who remains at Balmoral, is again sick.

POTATO BLIGHT.

LONDON, August 21.—The potato blight has developed to an alarming extent. In Ireland it is feared that the crop is almost ruined.

JOHN BRIGHT RECOVERED.

John Bright has recovered, and will certainly resume his parliamentary duties next session.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamships Virginia, Columbia, Parthia, Tripoli, City of Baltimore, and City of Brussels touched Queenstown yesday and proceeded on their passage.

FRANCE.

TROOPS FOR ALGERIA.

VERSAILLES, August 21.—A dispatch from Algiers announces the arrival of a large number of troops from France, as a reinforcement to the army of Algeria.

COMMUNIST TRIALS.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Late journals just received by foreign mails give interesting details of the trials of the Commune prisoners, in progress at Versailles. In the examination of Assi, the following colloquy took place: The President said to Assi—"You gave the order for the assassination of Generals Lecomte and Thomas on the 18th of March?" "It is false," replied he. "Were you not chief of the Commune against the Government?" "Yes," said Assi, "you attacked us and we accepted the struggle." "And you voted for the massacre of hostages?" "Yes," again was the firm reply, "because when at war it is necessary to resort to retaliation." Murmurs of indignation arose among the audience, but Assi only smiled disdainfully. The President asked "Why did you purchase sulphur, coal? You wished to burn down Paris." The accused retorted by observing that they (the troops) had done their worst by firing explosive shells into the city. "It is infamous," cried the public prosecutor, greatly moved. "You made requisitions for petroleum." "It was unnecessary to do so," replied Assi; "the forts were full of it." Assi, in answer to a question by the President, did not seem to deny his affiliation to the International Society. He admitted that he was a member of the Central Committee; is a Free Mason; was on the Central Committee on the 10th of March, and met "Rue Des Rositres;" knew nothing of the executions of Generals Thomas and Lecomte. Assi went on to say that he had not opposed the law on hostages, but should not himself have executed them; he said the only way to save their brethren at Versailles was to threaten reprisals; an eye for an eye was his maxim.

Gaveres exclaimed, "You take three eyes for one." He had signed the decree for pulling down the Vendome column; other decrees imputed to him he had not signed, but admitted that he had not protested and never thought of resigning on account of them. The horrible details which were brought to light at the trials created the profoundest indignation among the French people.

THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, August 21.—In the Assembly to-day a stormy discussion was aroused by irreligious expressions used by some of the Deputies in their speeches.

JULES SIMON.

At the distribution of prizes in the school at Lyons, Jules Simon, who was present, made a speech, in which he declared that he should ever uphold the principles of morality.

THIERS' SALARY.

PARIS, August 21.—The Assembly Committee on the Budget has agreed to fix the salary of Thiers at 500,000 francs, with a credit in addition for ordinary expenses and presents.

DISSOLUTION.

A bill providing for the dissolution of the present Assembly is soon to be brought forward.

RESTORATION.

The Deputies of the Left are preparing a manifesto, demanding the restoration of the Constitution of 1848.

IRELAND.

AGRARIANISM.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The London *Times* of August 10th, speaking of agrarianism in Ireland, says that during the year 1870, five hundred and forty-nine families, comprising two thousand six hundred and twenty-two persons, were evicted in that country. One hundred and four families, comprising five hundred and twenty-eight persons, were readmitted to their places, leaving the number of families actually evicted four hundred and forty-five, and of persons two thousand and ninety-four.

REGENERATION OF FRANCE.

The Dublin papers just received contain the intelligence that Napoleon stated in a letter of acknowledgment to a canon of the Pope for a copy of the treatise of that gentleman on the Vatican Council, that the regeneration of France can be effected by no other means than a regime based on religion, conscience and morality.

SWITZERLAND.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, August 21.—From Switzerland we have news of the International Society. A letter in the *Journal De Bruxelles* states that a meeting of the Internationals took place in Geneva, at which thirty committees were represented. Something was said about giving the other capitals of Europe a taste of the Communist regime, like that which Paris so recently enjoyed.

GERMANY.

NEW BAVARIAN MINISTRY.

MUNICH, August 21.—A new ministry has been formed, with Hegmenberg as President.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

BERLIN, August 21.—The carpenters of this city struck for an increase of twenty-five per cent. in wages and a reduction of the day's labor to nine hours and a half.

SPAIN.

BUDGET REDUCED.

MADRID, August 21.—The Spanish Budget has been reduced to 284,000 pesetas.

ARKANSAS.

Political.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 21.—The political excitement between the two wings of the Republican party grows stronger. Brooks and Hodges, the leaders of the opposition faction to Senator Clayton, spoke at Forrest City on Saturday, and at Pine Bluff to-day, and are advertised to speak in Drew county on the 23rd. The overtures of Republicans for peace are met with rebuffs by the *Journal*, which is exceedingly severe on the administration party. Ward meetings are held nearly every night by the colored people of both sides.

A special to the *Gazette* says the Democracy of White county met in mass convention to-day, and organized a county central committee, and adopted resolutions endorsing the action of the late convention of the State Central and Congressional District Committees.

THE CROPS.

The crop reports from all parts of the State continue flattering.

WILLIAMSPORT.

Destructive Fire.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., August 21.—A fire broke out last night in the stable of the Waverly House. The wind blowing a gale, the flames spread rapidly. Soon thirty buildings were consumed, including the Waverly House, ex-Governor Packer's residence, the Mulberry street church, and many stores and private buildings. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $15,000.

TENNESSEE.

Re-arrested.

MEMPHIS, August 21.—Wynne Connor, who shot Had Morse on Friday evening, and released on bail, was arrested again to-day and committed to jail, the coroner's jury having returned a verdict that the difficulty was originated by Connor.

—The steamer R. W. Shillinger, on the Guyandotte Shoals, in the Ohio river, on Saturday night, struck and sunk a coal barge. She did this in getting off the bar, where she was fast. The Shillinger was not injured.

INDIANOPOLIS.

The Scientists.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 21.—The Scientific Convention met again at ten o'clock this morning, Prof. Gray presiding. He announced as the first order of business, the election of new members. Eighteen names were reported and elected, which bring the number added to the society at this meeting up to one hundred and forty-one. The recommendation reported by the standing committee that the final adjournment take place Tuesday evening was agreed to, as was also the recommendation of the committee that the Association accept of the invitation to visit New Albany, Ind., and the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. A motion prevailed for the appointment of a committee of three on resolutions. The general session then adjourned until three o'clock to-day, and the convention met in sections.

Section B.—Prof. Swallow, the permanent chairman, on taking the chair, announced that Prof. Hilyard's paper on the "Numerical Relations of the Osseous System" to be the unfinished business from Thursday evening's session, and Prof. Hilyard resumed his explanation and discussion of his charts of the bones of fishes, horses, lambs, etc., commenced in section B late last Thursday evening.

The next paper read was by Richard Quien, entitled "Contributions to Physographic and Dynamical Geology," involving the discussion of terrestrial magnetism.

The next in order was Col. Chas. Whittlesey's paper on the earthquake of October, 1870, which was then read. He desired to know what sort of an earthquake that was coming up from the centre of the earth at the same minute over a space of a hundred or thousand miles. The ordinary rate of an earthquake is twenty or thirty miles a minute. The most severe earthquake ever known, the one that destroyed Lisbon, progressed at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. If the earthquake of 1870 had any progress at all, it was at the rate of nearly 11,000 miles a minute. His impression is that it was not a progressive one. Prof. Andrews noticed this earthquake in Ohio at his residence, where it was like a gentle oscillation, as of a boat in the water. At first he thought he was dizzy. He felt a swaying several times. There was not a jar, and he was not certain it was an earthquake.

Prof. Winchell said the observations would indicate the deep seat of the inclusive force or agency very far removed from the earth's surface.

Prof. E. A. Smith read his paper on the geology of the Mississippi bottom, which he illustrated by maps, showing the analysis of soils from the Mississippi bottom. The arrangement of depths and the location of the bank of Torchilla Lake, and the head of Coney Island, and Port Hudson, show that clay composes the greater portion of the formation of the Mississippi bottom.

Papers were then read by by Colonel Whittlesey on "Rock Inscriptions in Ohio," by Prof. Geo. W. Hatley, "Observations on Geology, Physical Features and Recession of the Niagara Falls," by Prof. Swallow, "Remarks on the Rocks and Geological Section of Missouri."

LOUISVILLE.

Distillers Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—The Deputy United States Marshal brought in to-day three moonshine distillers from Whitley county. Two were held to bail by United States Commissioner Botly in five hundred dollars each, and the other was discharged.

KU-KLUX.

F. J. Gilbert, Kelsey Cox, and Wilburn Gillain were before United States Commissioner Merriweather to-day on a charge of being one of the parties to the late alleged Ku-Klux outrages in Estell county. They were sent to jail in default of twenty-five hundred dollars each. Gilbert is said to be Captain of one of the Ku-Klux companies and a leading man in the organization in that section. It is said that Wilburn Gillain, who is about sixteen years old, and who was arrested once before, but escaped from the court house in this city, will be used by the government as a witness against the rest. It is understood he will, on condition of being released, expose the secret organizations in Estell and Powell counties, and confirm the lately published testimony of Paine in regard to the signs, grips, passwards, and other machinery of the order.

POLITICAL.

The *Courier-Journal* to-morrow publishes a letter from its correspondent at Cincinnati, which says a rumor prevails there that General McCook, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, will be compelled to withdraw from the ticket, as he has from the canvass. It is even said he is partially deranged, and that his speeches at Plymouth and Chillicothe give color to this report. It further says should McCook withdraw, an effort will be made to induce General Ewing to take his place, but doubts its success.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Sufficient returns are received to indicate with certainty the complexion of the Kentucky Legislature. It will stand as follows: House, eighty-two Democrats and eighteen Republicans; Senate, thirty-five Democrats and three Republicans.

ST. LOUIS.

Double Murder.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—The *Democrat* has an account of a terrible double murder committed at Harrisonville, Cass county, this State, on Saturday last. Tom Sabine, a noted character and an old bushwhacker, who lived a short distance from Harrisonville, went into town, got drunk, and set law and order at utter defiance. He first fired at a man working on a new building, but without effect. Then he went into a lawyer's office, shot at an old man named Bretton, also without effect. Subsequently he traversed a wing in front of a whole block of stones, brandishing his pistol; passed through the second story window into the Mayor's office, and descended to the street, where he found a posse of citizens called out by the city marshal to assist in arresting him. He fired into the crowd, mortally wounding a farmer named Haynes. Two or three shots were here fired at Sabine without effect. The desperado then walked to Huston's drug store, where he shot Mr. Butler, the gentleman he fired at in the lawyer's office, hitting him directly above the eye, the ball entering the brain. He lived but half an hour. Two or three more shots were then fired at Sabine without hitting him, but as he turned to see who had fired, one of the marshal's posse stepped into the street and fired a charge of bird shot into his face. Sabine attempted to return the fire, but before he could aim his revolver a load of buckshot from the same gun was fired into his body, and the murderer fell and died about twenty minutes after. Sabine's conduct created intense excitement throughout the town, but when it was known that the ruffian was dead, all were relieved and gratified.

CHICAGO.

Killed in a Mine.

CHICAGO, August 21.—Thomas Simons was killed by damp in a coal mine four miles east of Princeton, Ill., yesterday afternoon.

RUN OVER.

Thomas R. Humphrey was killed by a train on the Jacksonville road, near Bloomington, Ill., on Saturday night. He got intoxicated, laid down on the track near his residence and was run over.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Mrs. Mary Hammond, wife of A. S. Hammond, engineer at the office of the Chicago *Republican*, and employed as a teacher in the Lincoln school, undertook to commit suicide yesterday morning by shooting herself with a revolver. Her injuries are serious, and she will probably die. No reason is assigned for the deed. Every effort was made by the friends of the lady to keep the affair a secret, but it leaked out in some manner.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

James Hart, an employe on the Michigan Southern Railroad, was instantly killed this morning at the Twelfth street crossing by being crushed between two cars. He leaves a wife and three children.

ACCEPTS.

Dr. George L. Prentiss, of New York, has given official notification that he will accept the chair of Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, to which he was elected by the Presbyterian General Assembly in May last.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

WASHINGTON, P.A.

First Grand Rally.

STANTON AND SWOOPE SPEAK.

The Republicans Enthusiastic.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, PA., August 21, 1871.

The first rally of the Republicans took place this evening at the court house. The weather was pleasant, and the court room was crowded to listen to our candidate for Auditor General, Stanton, of Beaver, to be followed by Hon. H. B. Swoope, of your city.

The address of Dr. Stanton was received with the best feeling on the part of the Republicans of Washington county, and his pleasant voice and gentlemanly demeanor at once enlisted the sympathy and support of all who heard him.

The speech of Mr. Swoope was of his own incomparably felicitous and forcible style, powerful on the strength of his argument, apt in his illustrations, energetic in his delivery, and elegant in his manner and language. It is needless to refer to the attention which was paid him throughout. Tell your readers that this first Republican gun fired in this campaign will find its echoes in every valley in our old district, all divisions among ourselves healed up and forgotten, harmony prevailing in all our ranks, the enemy disconcerted and willing to depart. Without doubt the Republican ticket, State and county, will be elected by a handsome majority in Washington county. H.

NEW YORK.

The Boston "Pill" on the Irish Leaders—Political News—The New Church—Bricklayers' Strike—The Imperial Visitor—Tammany Republicans—Fire in Newark—Sanitary—The Late Explosion—Suits Commenced—Evading Quarantine—Conflicting Reports About H. T. Helmbold—Stolen U. S. Bond.

NEW YORK, August 21, 1871.

BOSTON "PILOT" ON THE IRISH LEADERS

The Boston *Pilot*, the leading Irish Catholic journal of the country, calls upon all Irishmen to repudiate the so called leaders of the Irish people in New York city, asserting that hot-headed and incendiary utterances of a few favorites whose assumed leadership is a gross imposition are not to be interpreted as expressing the sentiments of the Irish citizens, who as a class throughout the country condemn the July riots.

STOLEN U. S. BOND.

Wm. E. Burtiss, President of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, has been arrested on a charge of having in his possession, with guilty knowledge, a United States five-twenty registered bond for ten thousand dollars, which had been stolen and the endorsement altered. Burtiss promptly gave bail, and an examination will take place to-morrow. Last fall Wm. G. Lambert, Jr., had desk room in the office of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, of which Lindlay Murray was then President. In October Lambert obtained from Murray a loan on a land question. The directors of the company disapproved the transaction, and Murray required Lambert to take up the bond and return the money loaned, which he was able to do by obtaining a loan on a bond from Condit & Co.; bankers. This firm transferred the bond to the bank, and soon were informed that the bond was irregular. Condit & Co. demanded the Empire City Insurance Company to make good their loss, and sued for the bond, obtaining judgment. Murray at this time retired from the Presidency, and Burtiss, then Secretary, was promoted to that position. Burtiss says he was in no way connected with the transaction, and his arrest is said to have been caused by Lambert, who told of obtaining a loan on it from the President of the Empire City Company, and the District Attorney caused the arrest of the present President. It is not believed that Murray knew the character of the bond. Lambert is an old dealer in stolen bonds, and has been in town some time awaiting trial.

POLITICAL.

There is a disposition among the Republican organizations to have an early assemblage of conventions for the nomination of State officers, and some local clubs are already asking that the time be fixed for the beginning of September. The divisions in the party here will probably result in the sending of two delegates to the Convention. The contest this year will be made principally upon the candidates, the legislative and State officers to be elected being considered unimportant. There is said to be a movement on foot for the nomination of an anti-Grant Republican candidate for Assembly from the districts of this city; and it is also declared that the political situation will necessitate a change in the postmastership, and that the early removal of the present incumbent has been promised by the President.

Mayor Hall thinks that the *Times* showed its want of political sagacity in commencing a fight on Tammany so early in the season. Had it waited until about a week before the election, it would have been wiser and perhaps more successful. He believes the *Times'* attacks have strengthened Tammany, as the question has been so ably taken up by the Democratic press throughout the country that the influence of Tammany, which before was merely local, has now become national in its extent.

THE NEW CHURCH.

A correspondent of a city paper has interviewed the great heads of the German Anti-Infallibility movement—Dollinger, Huber and Friedrichs. Writing from Munich, August 1st, he says: The Dollinger cause is gaining strength, and its leaders believe it will result in the inauguration of the German Reform Catholic Church throughout Germany. The movement must spread to other countries—to Austria, Switzerland and Italy, where there are already violent political struggles against ultramontanism. The opinion that Bismarck is warring against the Catholic Church is confirmed, and it is believed that Germany would not maintain the infallibility dogma to which the syllabus or encyclical letter of the Pope of 1864, condemning and rejecting the modern liberties doctrine, to which there was such strong opposition manifested, referred. Dr. Dollinger again disclaimed any intention of establishing a new religion or separating from the Catholic Church. What was necessary was general ecclesiastical reformation, throwing off the errors which have crept into the Church, and the establishment of a religion in conformity with the more modern demands of the national characteristics of the German race.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.

The Starbuck disaster is made the occasion for the revival of the discussion concerning boiler explosions and the responsibility of this class of accidents. In the case of the Starbuck investigation, which was commenced before the coroner to-day, it appears that the water and steam actually poured out through apertures found in it. It had fifteen inside patches, and it was the giving way of one of these that caused the accident. It is hoped that the Westfield verdict will awaken corporations to a sense of their danger, and by properly fixing the responsibility of the disaster, cause a more rigid enforcement of the laws on these subjects.

TAMMANY REPUBLICANS.

The *Times* is again accusing the Tammany Republicans with seeking the disruption of the Republican party. I charges that the *Tribune* is publishing the accounts of the county in the interest of the Tammany ring, and that the bolting of the *Tribune* has contributed to the election of men pledged to the support of the ring. The *Tribune* delares the *Times* guilty of untruthfulness, and says it wants to arrogate to itself a war against the robbers of the City Treasury, which the *Tribune* is carrying on now, as it has been heretofore.

FIRE IN NEWARK.

The trunk factory occupied by Jacob Logamitz and Wm. O. Headley & Son, on Center street, Newark, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday, with all its contents. The fire was first discovered on the third floor, near the boiler room. The building was owned by Mr. Cornish, of New York, and was valued at $30,000; partially insured. Headley's loss on the stock will exceed $20,000; insured for $10,000 in Newark companies. Logamitz's loss was $40,000, partially insured.

VERDICT RENDERED.

The coroner's jury in the case of Geo. Williams, killed by the explosion of the boiler of the tug boat G. H. Starbuck, brought in a verdict of manslaughter against S. Clark Stratton, Government Inspector of boilers, and also against engineer George H. Mills. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Stratton and Mills.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A special from Washington says Boutwell has quite recently declared himself in favor of Grant's renomination. Of course, one of the conditions of this newly sworn allegiance is, that Boutwell shall not only retain his portfolio for the rest of Grant's present term, but also for another four years in case Grant is re-elected.

SUICIDE DENIED.

H. T. Helmbold denies that he attempted to commit suicide at Long Branch to-day and says that while gunning, having discharged one barrell he put his mouth to the barrel to clear it, and accidently discharged the other barrell by touching the cock with his knee. His injuries are slight.

SANITARY.

The cleaning of many of the back streets for several months seems to have been almost entirely neglected. The city authorities have apparently done nothing in the matter, notwithstanding the fact that about seventy thousand dollars are said to have been laid out last month alone for street cleaning.

THE IMPERIAL VISITOR.

Cable intelligence announces the departure of the Russian Imperial fleet, with the Grand Duke Alexis, from Cronstadt, for New York, yesterday. Their arrival here is looked for by October 1st, and already preparations on a grand scale are being made for the reception of the Imperial visitor.

MEETING ADJOURNED.

The Board of Aldermen were to have held a special meeting at one o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the message of the Mayor and also printed copies of the city accounts, but no quorum being present, an adjournment was had till Wednesday.

REPORT DENIED.

Thomas Conway, State Superintendent of Public Education of Louisiana, has written a long letter to President Grant, denying the truth of Collector Casey's report to the President in regard to the late Convention, and sustaining the Warmouth party in every particular.

EVADING QUARANTINE.

Certain parties have been evading the New York quarantine. Men sick with the yellow fever were surreptitiously brought into this city by way of Perth Amboy two or three days ago from the bark D. Chapin.

BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

The bricklayers struck this morning, demanding four dollars and fifty cents per day—an increase of fifty cents. In the majority of instances the bosses complied, and the men resumed work.

POISONED.

Richard Cook, of Williamsburg, complains that himself and family were yesterday poisoned by eating blue fish. The poison acted like strychnine, and as the case is a novel one, it has excited considerable curiosity.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A special dispatch from Long Branch states that this morning Dr. H. T. Helmbold attempted to shoot himself. His face only was injured, and he was carried bleeding to his hotel.

HORACE GREELEY.

Horace Greeley will start from this city on September 4th to deliver agricultural and miscellaneous addresses to certain Western cities, where he has been invited to speak.

ARRIVED.

The City of Bristol and Minnesota arrived.

The steamer Silesia, from Hamburg, arrived.

The steamship Concordia, from London, arrived.

ANOTHER CONVICT ARRESTED.

James Thompson, one of the convicts escaped from Sing Sing and the Dean Richmond, was arrested in Chatham street and will be sent back to-morrow.

SUITS COMMENCED.

About forty actions for damages have been commenced against the Staten Island Ferry Company by relatives of the Brooklyn victims of the late disaster.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The horse disease is still prevalent in Brooklyn, and there are about two hundred horses belonging to the City Railroad Company laid up with it.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the International Society was held yesterday and arrangements made for the collection of funds to aid Communist exiles in Switzerland.

OUT OF DANGER.

A. T. Stewart has been seriously ill for the last few days, but is now out of danger.

THE RACES.

The Saratoga races are postponed until to-morrow, on account of the weather.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Falling; 5 feet 6 inches. Clear.

VICKSBURG, August 21.—Down—John T. Moore, S last night. Up—City of Cairo, 6 P. M. Falling. Warm and clear.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—Arrived—St. John's, Keokuk; D. Kellog, New Orleans; Lady Lee, Red River; Panther, Illinois River; Nile, Cambridge. Departed—St. John's and Rob Roy, Keokuk; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; Bee and barges, New Orleans; St. Luke, Jefferson city; City of Chester, Memphis. River still falling; all upper streams on a decline. Weather clear; very warm. Freights to Memphis advanced: flour 30c; pork 8Sc and whisky $1.50; freight 30c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—Arrived—James Howard, St. Louis. Departed—Mohawk and barges last night for St. Louis; Indiana for Louisville.

CAIRO, August 21.—Sallie, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 9 P. M.; Dick Johnson, Evansville packet, 9; Minnie, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 9; Mary E. Poe, St. Louis to Red river, 1 A. M.; R. P. Walt, Memphis to St. Louis, 1; Mollie Ragan, Evansville packet, 6; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 7; Colorado, SC Louis to Vicksburg, 2 P. M.; Marble City, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 4. River fell two inches. Weather clear; thermometer 90.

LITTLE ROCK, August 21.—Weather clear and warm. River fell three inches in twenty-four hours. No arrivals or departures.

EVANSVILLE, August 21.—Weather clear and hot; mercury 96. River risen two inches. Port list—down: Evansville, 7, A. M.; Ella Hughes, 7; Umpire, 3 P. M.; Mollie Ebert,; John Lumsden, 5; Tobe Hunt, 6. Up: Fayette, 8 A. M.; Eddyville, 5 P. M.—generally well loaded. Business active.

MEMPHIS, August 21.—Clear; mercury, 86. River almost stationary with seven and a half feet large to Cairo. Departed—Dardenville, Arkansas River; Belle Memphis, St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—River fallen 6 inches; still falling; 12 inches in chute; 2 feet scant on Portland bar. The packet Pilot reports 5 feet on the shoalest bars between Louisville and Cairo. Weather clear and pleasant. Departed—Ada Heilman, Cairo; the Clarksville left for the Louisville and Cairo trade, propably to run between Cairo and St. Louis.

The Sing Sing Convicts.

POUGHKEESIE, N. Y., August 21.—A dispatch from Sing Sing to-night states that the convict Bernard, now in Hackensack jail, will die, and up to this time no more escaped convicts have been recaptured.

THE CAPITAL.

Appointments.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE

Vessels for Quarantine.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Internal Revenue Ruling.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1871.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has not changed materially since Sunday afternoon from Iowa and Missouri westward to the Pacific. The area of low barometer on the lower lakes has moved somewhat to the south-east, but the pressure has risen very rapidly north and east of Ohio. The barometer remains low on the south Atlantic coast. Fresh winds from the north and east have very generally prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States, with hazy weather. Light rain is now reported from the Carolina coast. Increasing easterly winds continue from Cape Hatteras to Cape Henry, cloudy and threatening weather from the New England coast to the lower lakes. Clear weather with smoke and haze is reported from Michigan to Tennessee, and westward to the Mississippi river.

Probabilities.—Eastern winds will probably continue in the Middle and Eastern States, and it is probable that a storm of some severity will continue at a considerable distance off the South Atlantic coast, with easterly winds and threatening weather from Georgia to New Jersey. Cloudy weather will probably continue in the New England States. Northwesterly winds and warm and hazy weather from Michigan to Alabama and westward.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

An arrangement has just been concluded between the United States and Germany, to take effect on the first of October next, which reduces the rate of international postage for prepaid letters exchanged between the two countries, by closed mail via England, from ten to seven cents for each rate of half an ounce or under; unpaid letters so exchanged to be charged with double prepaid rates, and insufficiently paid letters with postage for unpaid letters, after a reduction of the amount prepaid. This arrangement thus establishes a uniform postage of seven cents or three silber groschens per single rate on prepaid letters exchanged between the United States and Germany on and after the first of October, proximo, whether transmitted via England or by direct line via Hamburg or Bremen. It is particularly to be observed that this reduction applies to letters only so that all correspondence other than letters posted in the United States for Germany will continue subject to the same rates of postage and to the same conditions of compulsory pre payment, as are now applicable thereto. Postmasters will levy and collect postage on and after the first of October next.

By order of the Postmaster General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFORD,
Superintendent.

IMPERFECT CANCELLATION OF STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says he does not consider every case of imperfect cancellation of tobacco stamps a proper cause for the seizure of goods in the hands of the purchasers, but should consider it a cause for proceeding against any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars who should knowingly and persistently continue to place his goods on the market not properly cancelled as the law and regulations require, or so imperfectly cancelled as to render perfectly easy the removal of these stamps, and make a second use of them on other packages, but packages of tobacco when all the marks and brands are gone, which are requested for identification, may properly be seized and the owner or possessor required to furnish evidence that the tax has been paid; or failing to submit, to forfeiture of such tobacco.

VESSELS FOR QUARANTINE.

The committee appointed by the Quarantine Commissioners of New York, consisting of A. N. Bell and C. H. Haswell, has had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy this morning, their object being to obtain the assistance of the Department in view of the probable approach of the cholera, and to secure two large level vessels, to be anchored at Quarantine, at the lower bay, for the temporary detention of persons arriving who have been exposed to cholera. Mr. Burtiss was informed that the request would be complied with, and directed that the ships Delaware and Albany be loaned temporarily to the Quarantine Commissioners for the purpose mentioned.

NOT GERMAN TOWNS.

The German Postal Department has notified our Postoffice Department that the following places in Alsace and Lorraine are embraced in the former list as German towns, by a definite treaty of peace with France, that remain in possession of France. Letters to these places will, therefore, be treated as French letters, and do not come under the provisions of the postal arrangements with Germany: Belfort, Alsace; Beaucourt, Alsace; Boll Bouragne, Alsace; Brum Fontaine, Alsace; Cirey, Auder, Kizouse, Dateenred and Delle, Alsace; Giromany, Alsace; Auder and Seill, Lorraine; Weishen, Kappelen; La Chapelle, Lous, Rougment, Alsace.

THE COREANS.

Full official reports have been received at the Navy Department from the Asiatic fleet, giving details of the second day's engagement with the Coreans. The facts do not differ substantially from those already published. The dispatches are accompanied by a number of photographic representations of the situations of the fleet and scenery where the operations were conducted, the condition of the forts after capture, &c. These were sent to the War Department to-day for inspection.

INTERNAL REVENUE RULING.

In response to several applications from distillers indebted to the Government for unpaid taxes, asking extension of time for their payment, with the consent of their bondsmen, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that no authority exists under the law for granting such extension.

ORDER REVOKED.

The special order recently issued from the War Department retiring Colonel George Stoneman with the rank of Major General, is, by direction of the President, revoked and Colonel Stoneman retained on his rank as Colonel.

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $375,000, in addition to which is a telegram received from Government agents announcing subscriptions by different national banks to the amount of $1,231,000.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed J. Wiley Edwards and W. C. Spooner, Commissioners for Massachusetts to the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence.

PERSONAL.

General Sherman will leave for the North to-morrow, and will be absent about five weeks.

ALTHOUGH both parties in Ohio have adopted in their State platforms resolutions in favor of a convention to revise the Constitution of the State the project is earnestly opposed by the Columbus *Journal*, which prefers to hold on to the old Constitution, with such amendments as the people may deem necessary. The amendment of an old Constitution, it says, is or should be in the line of progress towards perfection; but the making of a new one revolutionizes the government by substituting the fallibilities of one set of men for those of another, without any great improvement in the general result.

On Wednesday last, Charlie, an interesting child of George W. Swope, Esq., of Owensboro, Kentucky, was kicked by a horse that was grazing in his father's yard. The skull was fractured and shattered from temple to temple, and pieces of it were picked up on the grass, as well as a portion of the brain scattered by the force of the blow. Remarkable to say, he has been at no time unconscious, and strong hopes are entertained for his recovery.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The New York Agricultural excursion party abandoned their trip to the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob.

—At Ogdensburg, New York, the Catholic clergymen at the service on Sunday severely denounced all riotous proceedings.

—At Philadelphia, yesterday, the Tennessee editors visited several manufacturing establishments and the Commercial Exchange.

—The steamer Fontenelle struck a snag near Amazonia, on the Missouri river, yesterday afternoon, and at last accounts was sinking rapidly.

—The Schutzenfest commenced at Baltimore yesterday. Visitors were present from Washington, Charleston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

—The Democratic County Convention met at Mount Vernon, Ohio, yesterday, nominating a full county ticket, including J. K. Hayden for the Legislature.

—At Cleveland, Bradley county, Tenn., last Friday evening a negro, charged with rape on a white girl, was taken from the prison by masked men and hanged.

—E. O. Wakeman, an old California veteran of the Mexican war, and highly connected, was arrested at San Francisco by a special detective from Washington on a charge of forging the indorsement of a soldier's bounty warrant. He has made a written confession of his guilt

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.
STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96½c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

THE convalescence of Hon. John Bright will cause much sincere joy in the progressive world.

PHILADELPHIA county promises to retrieve her lost honors in the past by furnishing a respectable Republican majority this fall. We hope that for once her word will be made good.

UNFORTUNATE IRELAND is threatened with a great calamity growing out of the almost entire failure of the potato crop. The blight has developed to an alarming extent, and hard times seem in store for that country.

AN immense share of the trade of Pittsburgh heretofore directed to Philadelphia, has drifted towards Baltimore. The first named city will soon discover to its cost the evil entailed to its business by the completion of the Connellsville Railroad.

THE continued illness of Queen Victoria will warn the people of England that the days of their wise and good ruler are drawing to a close. In would be a sorry thing for the Prince of Wales should she soon quit the stage of life, as he does not stand so well in public estimation as to sit easily upon the th one, or deserve the loyalty of his subjects.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND has been writing a series of letters from Pennsylvania to the Chicago *Tribune*. In a recent one he speaks of "the stupidity and dull gossiping opposition of the Pennsylvanians," which new-comers have to encounter. We should not like it to be known, but Townsend is a Pennsylvanian, and seems to be much given to self-contemplation.

THE attempt made on his own life yesterday at Long Branch by Dr. Helmbold, the great advertiser, will cause much surprise throughout the country. No good reason can be assigned for the rash act other than temporary aberration of mind induced by the care of his great and enormous business. We hope that his injuries may not prove severe or fatal, and that full health may be speedily restored to him.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* ridiculing the pretensions of the Bourbon Democrats to enormous majorities in Kentucky, says: The election returns are not all in. The figures will probably be something like these: Returns from 716 counties give Leslie 2,375,062, Harlan, 200,538 In consequence of the general apathy existing and the disastrous results of 15 speeches by Harlan, a full vote could not be polled. The cohorts of error and despotism are, however, sufficiently rebuked.

THE Philadelphia *Age* has come out in the habit of a seer. It would have us believe that it is a prophet. But then the *Age* is always so ridiculous. It says that "Bismarck and his master" are to be torn and mangled by their own hounds. This is terrible, and if the *Age* has any humanity it will send a telegram to Berlin at once, which might arrive in time to save them. But no, the *Age* is implacable. It does not love Bismarck and it says so. But at the same time we should like to know when this horrible affair is to take place. Is it to be the next week, or the next year? But then prophets never were in the habit of being definite.

THE English Parliament has been adjourned until November 7th. The Queen, with a charming condescension, in her speech, acknowledged gratitude for the several nice little bounties awarded her children, which was very kind and considerate in Her Royal Highness. She proclaimed England at peace with all the world, and that is a very good thing for England, in view of its military decay. The Treaty of Washington meets with her hearty approval, and she urg the recalcitrating Canadians to accept it, as it will prove a good thing so to do. Ireland she says, is no worse than what Ireland ever was, but to the contrary, now enjoys great immunity from crime.

WM. MCCANDLESS, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, said when discussing the 15th Amendment, "If you succeed in doing this you not only *overthrow* our form of government, but *tear up its very* foundations." He now discovers that our form of government is not "overthrown," our foundations are not "torn up," and what we have done is well done, and he approves it. He further said, "A human being might as well be declared to live after the breath had left the body, as a state to exist when it shall have parted with this vital principle." The State is not dead yet, by any means, although it did part with the aforenamed principle. McCandless has evidently changed his mind, but still opposes the party which he admits has done well in the past. After denouncing the Republicans for "sapping the foundations of our liberties," he says he approves of the "sapping" process, and thinks, upon the whole, "'tis well." How "childlike and bland" this Democratic candidate is!

As an evidence of the harmony at present existing among our brethern of the opposite party, we print the following eloquent extract from a letter of Col. John M. Connell a leading Democrat of Ohio, who sticks to his old colors, and despises the truculency that would strike them, and haul up strange ones, at the masthead of Democracy.

"May the old banner, the old faith, and the old slogan of our party in another year appear and be sounded in the front, cheering the hearts of the true, where now only the craven, false white flag of truce and surrender, flaunts insult and outrage before the stunned, but undaunted, unrecanting hosts of the Democracy."

By the way, why is it that our Democratic neighbor has nothing to say in defense of the new Departure? Why is it so dumb and silent, whilst its cotempories in other States, as well as in our own, are thumping away at this, to them unfortunate issue? Is the *Post* still a believer in Vallandigham's platform? We would like to know, as it may become necessary one of these days, after Democracy, under the lead of Alick Stephens, shall have knocked the "new Departure" into smithereens, to remind the Democracy. Will the *Post* dare it of its professions. affirm that it will continue to maintain the legality, and binding force, of the 14th and 15th Constitutional Amendments, after its party shall have taken the back track on the new Departure doctrine? Give us a square answer if you dare.

JAPAN is taking so prominent a place in our newspapers just now, that we venture to give a few statistics concerning that interesting country. Some of these are fresh, and others will doubtless be as good as new to most readers. It is scarcely necessary to say that the Empire of Japan is composed of a group of islands surrounded by the Pacific ocean and the seas of Okhotsk, China and Japan. The chief of these islands are Niphon, Jesso, Kiusiu and Sikokf. The first of these has an area of about one hundred thousand square miles, being nine hundred miles long, and having an average breadth of one hundred miles. Jesso contains thirty thousand square miles, Kiusiu contains sixteen thousand, and Sikokf, ten thousand. Besides these the Japanese Empire embraces the southern portion of Saghalien, and about a thousand small islands. This country contains 34,778,590 persons and 7,092,728 houses. The population is divided into classes or castes as follows: 3,186 Daimios or Nobles; 1,872,959 Samurari, a class which consist of the literary and military orders, a curious combination; 408,009 priests, of whom 244,689 are Buddhists, and the rest Sintoos; 31,954,821 of the industrial classes. And this large Empire with its teeming population largely devoted to literature, manufactures and petty trade; with its cities, larger than New York, and its skilled workmen and countless traditions, we, peoples of the occident, propose to civilize. Poor things, until our missionaries were sent to them they had never heard of an Orange riot, a boiler explosion or a Tammany ring! We will go over from Macedonia and help them.

SOME WEEKS AGO, when our little German neighbor, the *Volkshlatt*, was suffering from one of its accustomed attacks of hydrophobia, some of the foam fell from its gaping, irresponsible jaws upon us and might have left a stain. At that time the paroxysms of the attack were so alarming that some friends urtook to place the paper under control and to henceforth keep it within bounds. Fearful that we might feel inclined to resent the flecks of foam which we had received, these friends came to us and besought us to let the *Volkshlatt* alone, telling us that we, as well as they, were aware of the irresponsibility of its conduct, and assuring us that they had made arrangements by which the *Volkshlatt* should become what it never has been, a Republican paper, under rational management. Well! we let the little thing go on, it made one or two more wild snaps, writhed in one or two more slight convulsions, and then was quiet. But after a few weeks of rest, the disease seems to have broken out with redoubled violence. Our friends do not seem to have been able to restrain the madness, and their promise has been fulfilled only inasmuch as the paper is Republican after the manner of the Red Republicans of Europe and under *rational*—not reasonable—management. It is the name of Schurz which brings on the paroxysms, and recently that name has been a good deal in people's mouths. We, among others, have given our opinion of the great Teutonic Senator—an opinion not altogether favorable, as the man is not altogether consistent, and the *Volkshlatt* has rushed upon us open mouthed. To be sure, it can do us no harm, but we look in vain for any difference between that paper now and the same a few weeks ago, when such bright promises were made for it, to induce us to let it alone.

WELCOME.

This morning, a number of gentlemen, representing especially the business interests of the city of Cumberland, Maryland, will arrive in our city, where they propose to spend a few days in an inspection of our trade and manufacturing activities. Cumberland, their beautiful mountain home is the eastern terminal point of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, and by the completion of that line, already has been brought into closer business and social relationship, with us from which, for both cities, the most beneficial results are augured. The Maryland town has much in common interest with the "Iron City" the most important of which is the fact of its location in one of the richest mineral districts of the country, a district where the advantages of almost all the ores for manufacture and nearly every facility for shipment are so happily blended that its citizens look forward to the development of their resources with much interest, and indulge, justly too, in great expectation of what the future will bring to it, as a manufacturing centre. Thus they are especially interested in all that relates to the utilization of the wealth by which they are surrounded, and that perhaps explains the chief object of their visit—to go through our great workshops and learn by personal inspection and acquaintance something of that system of manufacturing enterprise which has made the name and fame of Pittsburgh.

But while this is possibly the principal reason for the advent of these Cumberland gentlemen in our midst, it is not probable that it is all, and our merchants generally, in every department of trade will doubtless be called upon, and have an opportunity of attesting the advantages to be derived from a closer commercial intercourse between the cities. The present operations all indicate a much larger trade in that respect, in the future and the good impressions made during the visit cannot but aid much in its upbuilding.

It is the desire we understand of the visitors that no formal or public reception be given, and no especial efforts for their entertainment be made further than such as will enable them to quietly but thoroughly examine into our trade and manufactories and gain as much practical information thereon as possible. While that desire will be properly respected, yet we think it should not and will not, preclude that attention and courtesy, from our merchants, which, while not officious, shall testify our respect for the visitors, our cordial appreciation of the object of their comieg, and our desire to render their visit both profitable to them, and one that will be filled with pleasant memories, to them and to ourselves as well. We extend the right hand of fellowship in behalf of Pittsburgh manufacturers and merchants, and bid the visitors a hearty welcome to our hospitalities.

STILL HARPING.

That faithful watch-dog of the City Treasury, the *Post*, is still harping on the subject of the new Municipal Hall, and in an indiscreet and cowardly manner is endeavoring to fasten the suspicion on the public mind that the taxpayers have been in some mysterious manner robbed by the Commissioners and contractors. The object of the *Post* is as transparent as water. The fearful blow it, and the party it feebly represents, received by the exposure of the stupendous frauds perpetrated by the Tammany ring of New York, has forced it to endeavor to divert public attention in another direction and towards innocent parties, while real thieves make good their escape under the cover provided. In a recent article we estimated that the new City Hall would cost at the outside, when completed—including money paid for its site and for its furniture and fitting up ready tor occupancy—about $650,000. This sum is by no means as enormous and exorbitant as the *Post* would have its readers believe. Practical people will readily discover on an inspection of the building how its construction should cost half a million of dollars, and so could the *Post* if it were disposed to be fair, honorable and just in dealing with Republican Commissioners. It is true that the cost exceeded the original estimate. But why was not the virtuous cry of the *Post* raised when the Legislature granted, by a supplemental bill, the Commissioners the power to increase the expenses of construction from $300,000 to $500,000? It looked fair to the *Post* then before the damaging charges of fraud against Tam many were driven home to the Democracy with the nails of truth, but now a counter cry of fraud is raised in our goodly city to weaken the terrible blow received in corrupt New York. Shame on you, oh, immaculate *Post*! But does the right hand of our overly virtuous cotemporary know in what business its left hand engageth, even while battle is in progress against the imaginary demon of fraud that has crept into so small a hiding a place as the brain of its editor? Does it not know that its left hand is even now down deep in the pockets of the tax-payers, fondly feeling for golden ducats wherewith to make a park? Let it answer. From past observation, we have learned enough to know that the *Post* only urges great municipal enterprises and consequent expenditures and taxation for the sole purpose of crying out, "Fraud, fraud! corruption, wicked corruption!" as each dollar to pay for the same is drawn from the people's pockets. Out upon such glaring hypocrisy! Out upon such thin partisan tactics!

CHEAT RIVER.

Excursion and Fishing Camp.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

EDITORS GAZETTE: Cheat river correspondence was quite frequent this season, enough to bring the cheating river *en vogue* for next year's season. I hope that the next generation of fishes will have more numerous families for the benefit of would be fishers of patient proclivities. The fortunes and misfortunes of the Black Fork of Cheat river party of Pittsburghers are laid down in the archives of our city to tell the coming generations of the dangers that surrounded their ancestors of heroic renown; permit me to give you a description of the "Quarry Run" party, which mirrors back the ideal of coming equal rights sociables, and gives us a glimpse into a bright future. Some ladies and gentlemen with superior taste for nature's grandeur in its wild primitive state, resolved to wend their way from the lovely town of Morgantown into the wilderness of Cheat river to encamp under *la belle etoile's* starry canopy. The gentlemen left two days before the ladies, to put up the tents, kitchen, dinner tables, &c. The ladies' tent with rubber cloth cover, comfortable bed and rubber blankets over it a toilet table with a lovely bouquet of lobelias and wild lilies, an arm chair: all fashioned by the male members of the party; the gentlemen's tent covered with the glorious stars and stripes, gave one the idea that under such a protective Union, no wolf nor bear, nor panther, under the form of a wild cat should ever be dangerous; at the same time, it is refreshing in our over cultivated, over progressive times, to see ladies and gentlemen prohibit the kid glove of fashionable society and enjoy nature in her own pure beauty, to laugh at rain and storm, like Nimrods and Dianas, and throw over board the affected sensitiveness and ridicule of the parlor to be once more natural and true to their better nature. The ladies followed with the provisions and, gentle reader, mind, pro visions prepared by their own hands, they reached "Quarry Run" under the matronship of an accomplished lady, Miss D., and established themselves with the help of the gentlemen so comfortably that this, combined with the beauty of the scenery, inspired Miss D., who gave the name of "Camp Eden" to the lovely spot. You ask what is "Quarry Run?" An oasis in the wilderness of Cheat River. Alpine hills raise their crests far toward heaven shutting out from the world a beautiful little plateau where the tents were built. Placidly, limpid and calm flows black-hued Cheat past the camp to break, a hundred yards higher, its angry, roaring waves against massive rocks, amongst which "Squire Rock" of immense dimension, and about fifty feet high reigns supreme and makes the water boil as in a witches kettle. The selection of the camp was certainly well made. Camp regulations were strict. The matron was supreme, all had to yield obedience and did it cheerfully. No lady to be out of camp without permission, and after dark no lady and gentleman under any circumstance were permitted to be out together. A forgetful couple was called to come in immediately, and the summons created merriment for the balance. The scenery was beautiful—nothing can speak more or better of the supremacy of God. Such surroundings lift the heart far above the groveling nature of man, make us forget sorrow and pain, even in the existence of passions, we draw nearer the highest in this rich bountiful love, we forget the shortcomings of our earthly pilgrimage. His light spreads a harmonious spirit over this party, and peace and good will reigned supreme. A drive of four hours through hills and dales—very conducive to the health, as it gives a wonderful circulation to the blood—brings the traveler from Morgantown, West Va., to Ice's Ferry; this past, rise the ruins and buried hopes of friend K.'s iron mills and oil wells. *Requiescat in pace!* Who has not carried some to their graves? A burning tear over it, a smile next, and—Excelsior!—as long as it pleases the Lord. From there to Leg's Mill a rocky path leads to the camp. Little pebbles from about the size of an egg to that of a feather bed, lend a certain elasticity to the steps, which raises the mind far above the common level of life's hidden path. Unmistakably real pebbles of antiquity, moss and ferns, lobelias, wild lilies and convolvuluses to beautify and soften, the trees covered with parasites and climbing plants, form alternately with the sky a canopy over the head. Then comes a bend and the pebbles change into rocks; a little run forming a natural basin, the cool rocks formed the pantry of the lady fishers, a bridge of rocks across and at a little distance the green shady plateau, "Quarry Run." I am thinking a new era is dawning, to see such noble looking specimens of the so-called stronger sex bound by the silvery chords of friendship, uniting with their congenial sisters to enjoy the pure air, the fresh enlivening powers of nature in her primitive state. The ladies partaking, under the safeguard of a kind friend, in the sports of the gentlemen on the rocks, river and mountains alike, is certainly indicative of a change in the existing spheres of the sexes. The gentlemen looked martial in their high boots and fishing costumes, two of them were the cooks, two their assistants, two set the table, and the ladies you ask? The ladies prepared the vegetables and helped to set the table, and with a taste for art and beauty they did it. A long dinner table was overshadowed by shady trees, daily a beautiful bouquet of wild flowers and ferns graced the centre of the table, the dishes even were ornamented with ferns and leaves, the table laden with fishes, roasted chickens, squirrels, roasted or in soup, vegetables, salad's, pickels, fruits, and cakes to tempt an epicure, a scene from Olymph, nothing disturbed the harmony of this Walhalla but a requiem sung by a young lady over her lost or missing pocket handkerchief. I am not saying too much by asserting that I had not enjoyed anything so much for years past. O, the sweet assurance of an appproaching better time, when the lion and the lamb shall rest together—when equal rights will prevail in our different spheres of duties; when the sexes will reach hands to each other, to execute the will of the Highest; when none shall be downtrodden any more, but raised up by justice and light, when our soul's birthright "equality" will be acknowledged. This bright perspective is opening; and scenes like this fishing campare glimpses icto the future when men will turn a helping hand to their sisters; will freely assist them in their heavier duties, reside in alliance with the better ones wrongs and crimes. Instead of going alone to hunt like the Indian, they will divest themselves of the mantle of egotism and supremacy, and confess that we are equally gifted and fitted for life's work by the Creator of all. Much has to be granted—much to be given up—much to be learned—much to be forgotten—much said and much done in silence, till this happy time will be a millenium indeed. Christ who came for all suffered for *all* may He be our guide to such a regained Paradise.

In conclusion I am permitted to say that the skeletons of the tents have been left for the accommodation of any future amateur fishers from Pittsburgh and none will regret the trip, I am sure.

MRS. P. DANSE.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

TO CAN PEACHES.

We find the following mode of canning peaches in *Tilton's Journal of Horticulture*: Take large ripe peaches—not over ripe—half and pare neatly and lay on a large meat dish. To a three peck basket of fruit allow four pounds of sifted sugar; sprinkle it over the fruit as you lay it on the dish; when done set it in a cool place over night; the next morning fit each piece, one by one, nicely into the jar; draining them from the juice. When the jars are all filled put them close together in a kettle of cold water, putting a double towel or something of the kind under them, in the bottom of the kettle, to prevent their cracking, and set over the fire. Let the water heat gradually till it boils, while you prepare the syrup from the juice that has been formed from the peaches and sugar over night, then fill up the jars with it, being careful to let the bubbles of air escape; they will be seen rising to the top; if any are in the lower part of the jar they will rush up on the insertion of a fork. When all are full begin to seal up, and have a pan of hot water standing near to put the jars in as fast as sealed, where they can cool off gradually. Where one has glass jars or bottles, without tight-fitting covers, prepare a cement of one pound of rosin to two pounds mutton suet melted together and well mixed; have pieces of strong muslin cut large enough to tie up over the mouth of the jars or bottles; lay the muslin on a board and with a spoon spread over a thick coating of cement; take up the muslin quickly, before it has time to cool, and put it on the jar with the cement side downward, pressing it closely over the sides. If the muslin is not very thick it is well to spread more cement on top of the first cover and lay over that a second piece of muslin, then tie down with twine and finish with a good coat of cement over all. This is a good way to use up old jars whose covers have been broken or lost."

FRUIT STAINS.

Now that berries and fruits of all kinds are in season, the housekeeper will find it necessary to look carefully after the stains. They are easily removed if attended to at once, but if left to dry for a day or two it will be more difficult work. Stretch the stained spot tightly over a deep bowl or pail, and pour over it boiling water, letting it filter through the cloth as the stain disappears. The water must be really boiling, not simply scalding. If the article has been thrown into suds before looking after the stains the hot water will not destroy them. In that case wet the stain, and while wet spread over the spot some chloride of lime, lay the piece on the grass or hang on the clothes line where the sun will strike through for a few minutes, and then wash and boil immediately. This is sure, but should be used with care and judgment, or it will eat the cloth; but with proper oversight it is safe and reliable. Chloride of lime is largely used in bleaching linen, cotton and silk in the different manufactures. In former times the chlorine or oxygenates made use of was used in bleaching, but its effect on the lungs of the workmen was very injurious. Since chloride of lime has been used instead of chlorine it is considered safe for those employed in factories and harmless in its effects on the goods bleached. In picking, paring, or preserving the hands get badly stained. Rub them in lemon juice; wet your nail brush in the juice and carefully brush your nails and hands; this will remove the stains effectually. A "bleaching liquid," prepared from chlorid of lime, is very effectual in removing all stains except those made by grease. Put four ounces of chloride of lime into a wide-mouthed quart bottle, add a little water and stir well with a stick, then fill the bottle nearly full with water, and let it stand, corked, for two weeks, that the chloride may dissolve. During this time some gas will be disengaged, and to prevent explosion or driving out the cork it will be well twice a day to remove the cork for an instant only and as the gas has an extremely offensive smell it is important that care should be taken not to inhale it as it is injurious when diffused through the appartment in small quantity it is not hurtful. After standing two weeks the clear solution should be poured off and kept in a well-corked bottle in a dark place, with paper wrapped around the bottle, as light and air injured its properties. This bleaching fluid should be kept in every family, but servants ought not to be allowed to use it indiscreetly. If ink is spilled on clothes or carpet do not allow it to dry, but as speedily as possible get cotton batting, and wetting it in sweet milk, and if used when the ink is fresh it will soon remove it. This done, wash in warm water soap suds and rinse in clear water.—*Mrs. H. W. Beecher, in Christian Union.*

BLANCHING CELERY.

The last of August is the time to begin earthing up celery that will be wanted for use in October or November. The crop designed for winter use need not be earthed up until later in the season, for if blanched too early it will be neither as good nor keep as well as that which is blanched in cool weather. In earthing up, some care is required to keep the soil on the outside of the head, and to this the operator should clasp the leaves and stems in one hand, holding them together, while with the other the earth should be drawn around the plant and pressed firmly against it. A very little soil will suffice for this purpose, and more can be added if required, when both hands are free to use the hoe or spade. If the plants are not growing as vigorously as required, then give them a liberal supply of liquid manure a few days before the first earthing up. Of course, the liquid should not be thick and rank, for this would cause rust; but let it be strong, and then dilute with considerable water, so that the earth about the plants may be well soaked, and not merely sprinkled. Celery intended for a late crop should be frequently hoed during this and next month, and if the weather is dry, water freely, adding some kind of stimulating manure if necessary.

"ABOUT YOUNG DUCKS."

Many are unfortunate with their young ducks, frequently losing whole broods, simply because they are allowed too free access to water when quite young. This is a *grave mistake*, and should *never* be allowed. Until they are free from two to four weeks old they should be supplied with only enough water to dip their bills in—not even a pan large enough for them to get into. I use a stone drinking fountain. From my experiments this season, I am confident that fewer ducks will be lost by giving them only water from the fountain until they are well feathered, than otherwise. It is a mistake that no one can breed ducks successfully save those who can supply them with a creek or pond where they can enjoy their natural instinct for swimming, diving, &c. I would not advise uncooked food for them, and would especially discard whole uncooked grain, as corn, wheat, buckwheat, &c., until they are at least two months old, and then alternate with grain and in dian meal and shorts, or "ships" mixed and well scalded. Their demand for flesh in some shape is so great, that unless ground worms or fish can be furnished them, its place should be supplied with meat. By observance of the above rules, I think success will attend almost any one who has a fancy for ducks, whether he can furnish them with an abundance of water (at the proper age) or not.—J. Y. B., in *Rural New-Yorker.*

REMEDY FOR SCOURS.

Among the many remedies given for scouring in stock, I find none so good as strong coffee. We have saved the lives of colts, cows, calves and pigs. Make the coffee strong, and if they cannot be induced to drink it, pour it in through a funnel or from a bottle; but don't pull out the animals tongue, as it is recommended by some, because it is most sure to get into the windpipe.

We saved a valuable cow by giving ground coffee in some bran, salted to suit the taste. We once bought a pair of Chester White pigs, and at six weeks old one of them commenced scouring, and I despaired of its life. All remedies failed to check it. We gave it a few spoonfuls of strong coffee, which effected a cure. This remedy is simple and always on hand, and can be given safely in quantities to effect a cure.—*Rural New Yorker.*

ROSE CUTTINGS.

One of the best methods of securing the success of these, says a recent writer, is to stick the cutting about an inch deep into clean river sand with properly prepared soil about an inch below to receive the roots as soon as they strike. The clean sand prevents the roots from rotting. A correspondent of the *Horticulturist* succeeded with this when every other mode failed—and says he does not lose one in twenty.

PREPARE FOR BULBS.

It is too early yet to plant but it is time to think of the place, and it is well, if it can be done, to prepare the ground before hand by a liberal dressing of well rotted manure and a deep digging with the spade. The most favorable results that we have had with bulbs has been to deposit our manure in a trench as we dig, that it will be about two inches below the line of the bulb, when planted.

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET.... CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
In the way of
FAMILY MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMES OF EVERY VARIETY.

All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality.

Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place,

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

MEDICAL MISTAKES.

It took the faculty about a thousand years to discover that the best way to cure disease was not to render the patient too weak to contend with it. Within the last twenty years, however, the whole system of medical practice has been changed for the better. In diseases or complaints caused by excessive heat, for instance, the doctors no longer recommend the reduction of the invalid's strength by prostrating medicines. The vast success which has attended the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for debility, has given even the most prejudiced members of the old school an insight into the only true and rational theory of cure. Cantharides, calomel, and overpowering doses of opium, are now among the obsolete nostrums of another age. The lancet, once as much the legitimate weapon of the physician as the sword is of the soldier, is seldom drawn from its case. The principle of life is no longer drained from the veins by the quart, and w ter-gruel for the strengthless invalid has ceased to be considered an appropriate diet. Vigor is the motto of the rational members of the profession, and they understand, at last, the value of a sterling vegetable tonic. So, also, with the people at large; and without consulting medical men at all, they have adopted the bitters as a household remedy, thereby economizing both cash and health.

Note the fact, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only, never in bulk, and that the abortions springing up in various parts of the country, and sometimes offered as substitutes for the great national specific, are all utterly worthless.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Boils, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC Compound with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff Joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

ONLY THE BEST INTEREST PAYING AND MOST SECURE
Investment Securities
Which have had close personal examination and recommended by
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
(Authorized Financial Agents for negotiating U. S. Bonds,)
No. 6 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The business of this Banking firm is the same as an
INCORPORATED BANK, WITH INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchanges. Collections made in all parts of the World. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Business and Individual Checking Accounts opened and Mercantile Paper, Collaterals, Mortgages, &c., discounted. All classes of Prime Securities negotiated, and all general Banking and Brokerage business has personal care and attention. aul5:y45-FSW

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and German Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leathers, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Tr reads, Nails, &c., which they will sell at low st cash prices. aul4:y45

DALZELLS & TOWNSEND,
Pork Packers
AND
PROVISION DEALERS,
Bacon, Lard, Pork, Lard Oil and choice brands of Sugar Cured Hams constantly on hand.
247 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
jy7

FIRE CLAY
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Flues,
AND
CHIMNEY TOPS.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap1:y13-TTHS 133 SECOND AVENUE.

JULIUS RICHTER,
Caterer and Confectioner,
Nos. 16 & 17 Allegheny Diamond,
Is prepared to furnish fairs, festivals and *fetes* with the best of Ice Creams, Water Ices, Fruits and Confections at the lowest wholesale prices. Fancy Tables, Pyramids and all the china, glass and table furniture requisite for the most extensive banquets supplied at reasonable rates. aul8

STOCK HOGS! STOCK HOGS!
We are prepared to furnish on short notice Stock Hogs of any weight, from 50 pounds up to 150, at lowest market price. Address or call on KELLER & ULERY, at Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.
au10:z96 KELLER & ULERY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

A NEW STOCK OF
Black Colored and Black and White
PLAID SHAWLS.

The New Estella Scarfs.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED
Robes and Waists.

At 12½c., Gents' Heavy Mixed Socks.
At 15½c., Ladies' White Cotton Hose—an extra bargain.
At 6¼c., Children's Fancy Striped Hose.
At 5oc., Gent's Light Undershirts.
At 50c., Gent's Heavy Undershirts.
At 6¼, and 8c., Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs.
At 10c., Boys' and Gent's Handkerchiefs, extra bargains.

LADIES AND MISSES
New Sailor Hats.

New Ribbons, all widths and colors.
Woolen Yarns, plain and fancy.
Laces and Embroideries, Trimmings.
Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves.
Ladies' Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Lawn Undersleeves, with Linen and Lace Cuffs.
Gents' Chintz and White Dress Shirts.
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear, Neckties, &c.

At Very Low Prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Gents' Summer
UNDERWEAR.
THE PLACE TO BUY,
Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL STORES.

Undershirts, with long and half sleeve,
Lisle Thread Undershirts and Drawers,
Balbriggan Underwear,
Silk Gauze Underwear,
Jean and Linen Drawers.

THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS SHIRTS,
Collars and Cuffs,
BRITISH AND LISLE THREAD
HALF HOSE,
Scarfs and Neck Wear
OF ALL KINDS.
SATCHELS & UMBRELLAS,
Buff Sun Umbrellas,
SHIRT FRONTS, SUSPENDERS, &C.

Choice and Seasonable Goods
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
ALL AT THE
Very Lowest Prices.
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.
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DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:o

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
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IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, get BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NEW GOODS
At Low Prices.

At 6¼c., Good Dark Prints.
At 5½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 8½c., All Linen Towels, red border.
At 12½c., All Linen Towels, large size, extra good for the price.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslin, superior article.
At 18½c., 4-4 Feather Ticking.
At 18½c., Heavy Kentucky Jeans.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Delaines.
At 25c., a job lot Dark Gray Dress Goods, slightly imperfect, a great bargain.
At 25c., Double Width Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 37½c. and 50c., Fine Black Alpaca Lustres.

New Tycoon Repps
FOR WRAPPERS.
Plain and Twilled Velveteens
AND
SILK FINISHED VELVETS.

Rob Roy, Eastern and Country Flannels.
White, Plain and Gray Flannels.
White and Colored Opera Flanne's.
Heavy Coverlets
White and Gray Blankets.

At Lower than Eastern Prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket Pipe, Collars, Siphons, Traps, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au20:off

$100,000
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)
These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1874, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.
For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.
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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Col ections made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.
School Bonds,
BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST
PER ANNUM.
Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, August 21, 1871.

Gold was weak, opening at 112¾ and closed at 112¾. It was reported that one of the cliques had sold out to-day, which caused the decline. Gold for delivery is still scarce, and from 1-64 to ⅛ per cent. was paid for use. Clearances about $48,000,000. Governments were feverish, owing to the decline in gold. In the stock market there has been an entire absence of speculative life, and with the exception of Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, which have been comparatively steady, the whole list was depressed a little by the Bear sales. Most of the principal operators have gone to Saratoga and Newport. Short interest is heavy. The market closed dull, but with a stronger feeling.

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad for the first two weeks of August are as follows: For the week ending August 7th, $13,272; week ending August 14th, $14,206. These earnings are stated by agents to be from a portion of the road between Burlington and Cedar Falls, the extension which is now in process of construction from Cedar Falls to Mason City not yet being open for traffic.

Money 5@6 per cent.

State Bonds dull with the exception of Missouri, which are strong and active.

Sterling exchange, 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons, 1881, 119; 5-20's, 62, 114½; '64, 114; '65, 114; do new, 113¾; '67, 114; '68, 114½; 10-40's, 114; 5's, 105¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 90¼; Tennessee, old, 75; do new, 75¾; Virginia, new, 72; do old, 68; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 36.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 81¾; Quicksilver 34; Mariposa 6; pfd none; Adams Express 85½; Wells-Fargo 47; American 57¾; United States 56¾; Pacific Mail 49¾; New York Central 97½; Scrip 96¾; Erie 20¾; pfd 58; Harlem 128; pfd 130; Reading 103¾; Michigan Central 120¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 117¾; Northwestern 69¾; pfd 91¼; Rock Island 108¾; New Jersey Central 105¾; St. Paul 84½; pfd 89¾; Western 62¾; pfd 83; Fort Wayne 99¾; Terre Haute 22; pfd 58; Chicago and Alton 120; pfd 120; Ohio and Mississippi 44¾; C. C. and C. 87¾; Burlington and Quincy 143; Lake Shore 108; Illinois Central 133; Union Pacific 31¾; Central Pacific bonds 100; Union 80 88¾.

—We take the following from the Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday: A great deal of feeling was manifested to-day in reference to the corner on wheat, which culminated last Tuesday. S. H. Mansfield offered a rule, which is almost identical with the old rule thirteen, providing for the se ting of prices by reference to the quotations of other grades, in cases where a corner is charged by a party failing to deliver. The general sentiment was evidently unfavorable to it, and when it was voted in the following resolution offered by Mr. McCrea, late President of the Board, which will be acted upon to-morrow:

WHEREAS, The frequent agitation of the subject of the re-enactment of rule 13 tends to unsettle the minds of dealers, and can only result in discredit to the board, unless it be seriously determined that it shall be re-enacted; therefore,

Resolved, That, as a test of the sentiment of the members on the subject, the consideration of the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

There is no questioning the fact that a rule forbidding corners is unfair in one respect; it is instituted for the benefit of the bears, while the bulls have no relief from their losses. If a man buys or sells grain for future delivery, he necessarily takes the chances of the market going for or against him; it is the calculation of, or the guess at, the course of trade which is the basis of action in forty-nine cases out of fifty, the only exceptions being those where property on the way here is sold to arrive, to save the expense of storage. If a short seller needs protection from an unlooked for advance, the long buyer ought to be equally protected against a drop which he did not expect. In other words, the interests of both parties would require that a bargain should cease to be a bargain when either of the parties to it chose to plead the baby act. The best way for those who do not want to be caught in corners is to abstain from selling property which they do not own, and never expect to handle, only as they may turn over to few pieces of paper in settlement of their deals. Option trading is little other than betting on the future of a market, and if one man needs protection against the chance of the cent coming down heads uppermost, the other is equally entitled to be protected against the chance of a tail turned toward the sky. If both were equally protected, then the toss would be unfair in every case unless where the cent comes down edgewise, and there would be no fun in betting for either side. The old story of "heads I win, tails you lose," is played out, except among faro dealers, and those who do not want to have faro tactics played upon them should avoid plying with faro bankers. But if even a faro dealers takes equal chances in the game with his opponent, he is as much entitled to protection as the other. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

A meeting of the Miller's Association was held this morning to discuss the features of the flour market, which has been in an almost lifeless condition for weeks past. No definite action was taken, the meeting adjourning to Monday next. It is claimed that the present rates of freight are such as to practically prohibitory on flour, as the rates on wheat enable dealers to transmit the grain more cheaply than the equivalent in flour—the discrimination is stated to amount to some 18@20 per barrel.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	119¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	114	U. P. R. R.	88¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	114¾	C. P. R. R	100¾
U. S. 10-40s	114¾	Cy. Pacifics	116¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 21, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined, 4¼@4½; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7½; Nitrals Soda, 4½.

BROOM CORN—Quoted at 5@7 cts.

BUTTER—The supply of strictly prime is scarcely equal to the demand, though, as yet, prices are not quotably higher; we continue to quote at 18@20 for prime to choice. There is no improvement to note in the common and medium grades.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35c.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CORN MEAL—The demand continues light and almost wholly of a retail character, and we continue to quote at 80@85 per bushel.

COUNTRY BACON—Very dull, and holders are anxious to close out. Country Lard also dull at 8¾@9¾.

CHEESE—Is reported steady but unchanged; prime Ohio Goshen, 10@10½; Factory, 9@9½; Dairy, 8@8½.

CARBON OIL—Is still quoted at 22½@23 for standard brands, in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The receipts continue light, but, with no improvement in the demand, the market is dull and prices are barely maintained. 11@12 cts for strictly fresh. Old stock, and there is a good deal of it, is not wanted at any price.

FRUITS—There is no improvement in the demand for Apples, and the market is as dull as ever, while prices remain unchanged. $1@2 per bbl. Peaches, still quoted at $1@2 per box, most of the sales at $1.00@1.50. Plums, $1.75@3.50 per bushel. Pears, $3@4 per bbl. Grapes, dull and lower; 6@8 cts per lb, as to quality and condition.

FLOUR—Is steady with a fair local trade, but there is no change whatever in prices. Good spring extras, $6.50@6.75; choice baker's flour, $6.85@7.00, and good to choice red winter wheat, $6.50@6.75.

GRAIN—There was again a good attendance at the exchange to-day and several additional new members were added to the list. Following sales were made:

302 sks prime yellow shelled corn at 65 cts, delivered.

75 sks Oats, at 45, delivered.

100 bush prime ear Corn at 73 cts, delivered on cars.

187 sks Wheat in lots at $1.22 for Red and $1.28@1.32 for White, according to quality.

—50 sks chopped at $1.55 per cwt.

The market for wheat is reported a little weak, which is owing to increased offerings, though as yet there is no quotable decline; there was a sale of a car of fancy white, on Saturday, at $1.36. Corn is dull and the same is true of Oats as the demand is entirely local. Rye is quoted at 70@75, for fair to prime—but few cash sales above 73. Nothing doing in Barley; as yet there are no established quotations.

GROCERIES—The market is reported steady and fairly active, though devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. Coffees continue strong and somewhat excited while sugars are weak though not quotably lower.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 2½; Prime, 19. Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—White Honey, 70; Havemyer & Elders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11 good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¼; Porto Rico Sugars, 10@11; Cubs, 10@11; Demarara, 11 @12.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; prime, 9¾ cts; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

RUSHES—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HAY—Baled is still quoted at $22@27, for fair to prime timothy. The arrivals continue comparatively light but the demand is only fair.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

LIME—Perryopolis white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.85.

MILL FEED—Is quoted steady, in a jobbing way, at $21@22 per ton for Bran; $30@35 for Middlings, and $40@45 for Mill Meal.

ONIONS—$3@3.50 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 extra (Pittsburgh make) still quoted at 70@72 in a jobbing way.

PEA NUTS—Quoted at 3@3½ cts.

POULTRY—Is quoted lower; 50@60 cts per pair for young, and 60@70 for old.

POTATOES—No change to note in basis of commission men. Sweet Potatoes $4@5 for Maryland and $6@7 for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders 6¾@7; sugar cured shoulders, 10; Breakfast Bacon, 12@12½; clear sides, 9½@9.70; ribbed sides, 8¾@8¾; sugar cured Hams, 14½@15½; Dried Beef, 18; Lard, 10@10½ in tes; 11½@11¾ in Erie Ex.; 12@12½ in buckets. Mess Pork, $14.

RAGS—Sales, 2½@3 cts per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed continues dull and weak and prices are drooping; we reduce our quotations to $2.50@2.55. Nothing doing in Clover Seed. Flax Seed steady at $1.80 and but little offering as yet.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

WATER MELONS—Sales at from $10 to $20 per 100, according to quality and size.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 21, 1871.

The oil market was very quiet to-day, and the indications are that the little flurry which occurred at the close of last week is about over. There is less inquiry for refined, and the feeling is not so strong, though as yet there is no quotable decline; Crude, also, is weaker, and neglected, as buyers are very scarce at quotations.

CRUDE.

Spot or seller August, 11¾@12; seller all year 11¾@11¾; buyer all year, 12¾@12¾. No sales reported.

REFINED.

Spot, 24; August, 21¾; September, 21¾; October, 24¾. No sales. Market dull and weak.

OIL BARRELS.

Dull but unchanged. Sales of city make at $1.65; country barrels offering at $1.55.

CRUDE OIL REMOVED TO N. Y.

Eagle Oil Works 234, account Bates & G; Sprav O W 74, account L Hepler; Fairview O W 462, account J K Barbour; Brilliant O W 468, account W Stewart; Keystone O W 16, account Bates & G; Vista O W 767, account H McK-ley; Nonpareil O W 240, account W Stewart; Mahoning O W 465, account T Hacket; National O W 622, account J Bushnell; Keystone O W 314, account J Bushnell; Liberty O W 240, account Bates & G; Brilliant O W 202, account Lockhart, F & Co; Brilliant O W 80, account J Munhall; Citizens O W 148, account Bates & G; Standard O W 288, account J K Barbour; Commercial O W 462, account Thos King; Commercial O W 462, account W Stewart; Standard O W 90, account Bates & G; Fisher Bro 85, account J P Miller.

Total.....5,830.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

A. D. Miller 73 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....73 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

John Spear & Co., 155 bbls refined oil to Logan & Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 400 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 139 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 300 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 50 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 228 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M. Riter 252 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....1,745 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 12 M.—Crude 13¾c. Refined: August 23¼@24c; September 24¾@24¾c; October 24¾@24¾. Market quiet; Rosin and Naphtha dull.

5 P. M.—August 23¾@24c; September 24¾c; October 24¾c. Crude 13¾c.

NEW YORK, August 21, 12 M.—Market quiet, but a slightly weaker feeling. Crude 13¾—14c asked; Refined: 24¾c asked, 24¼ bid.

OIL CITY, August 21, 11:45 A. M.—Market quiet. Lower creek held at $4.75; buyers offer $4.70; sales at $4.72½; Oil City $4.90@4.95. Weather cloudy and cool.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 21, 11:45 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.90.

TIDIOUTE, August 21, 12 M.—Market quiet at $4.35.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 21, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Needy & Bro., Mansfield	3 cars
P. W. Brubaker, Mansfield	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Crestline	1 car
Jos. Morse, Crestline	1 car
Willis Wood, Indianapolis	1 car
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1 car
Anderson, Orrville	1 car
Warner & Smootz, Newark	1 car
John McDonough, Newark	1 car
S. Mendell, Bellaire	1 car
M. Varner, Chicago	1 car
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., Fort Wayne	2 cars
Total	16 cars

SHEEP.

J. Emmell, Middlesex 1 car

CATTLE.

In addition to the 16 cars of western cattle there were 5 loads from East Liberty and about 11 loads from adjoining counties, making in all 32 loads, or about, calculating 18 head to the car, 600 head. The average quality of the offerings was about up to the usual standard, the bulk of them being well adapted to the retail trade, and while the drovers generally reported the market ruling firm and unsatisfactory, so far as we could learn, it was no worse than last week; prices, it is true, ruled low, but no lower than last week; in some instances, the common and inferior grades may have been sold at a slight reduction, but prime butchers stock br ught former prices, and, as is nearly always the case, the latter grades sold more readily than the former.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, below annexed, prices ranged from butchers' stock sold at from 5¼@5¾, with some few fancy at 6¾, and fair to good, 5@5¼. There was quite a lot of small Cherokee cattle on the market, and they were sold at 3@4.

Until within the past few weeks, the great proportion of the cattle sold in this market have come from Chicago; this week there was but a single car load from that place, and the probability is that the receipts from there during the balance of the year will be light, as drovers can do better nearer home. The surrounding country is full of cattle, and they are nearly all for sale, as farmers and stock growers can see nothing at present to induce them to feed through the winter, and, this being the case, the probability is that instead of any improvement, a still further decline is probable.

It would seem that the competing retail yards at East Liberty, which were started under the most auspicious circumstances last spring, have almost entirely played out. It was known that business has been getting less there every week for some time past, and that the majority of the butchers had returned to the old yards in Allegheny; to-day, however, the two principal firms that took the most active part in the movement to establish the retail business at East Liberty, we refer to Holmes Lafferty & Co., and Hazelwood & Blackstock, occupied their old yards in Allegheny again, and their presence was generally regarded as an end of the conflict in the matter for the retail trade between the yards. Mr. Berry, of the firm of H. L. & Co., says that East Liberty has thrown up the sponge; that it has failed to pay for retailing can be accorded to Allegheny and the wholesaling to East Liberty. It looked quite natural to see Berry and Blackstock back in their old quarters again, knowing the good qualities of the cattle they had to sell to the butchers. Messrs. Sadler, Havens & Co., another excellent commission firm, at East Liberty, have secured yards in Allegheny and will be on hand every Monday with a full line of cattle.

S Marks & Bro sold two cars of big, rough Indiana steers and heifers, for Willis Wood, at 4.90@5.00. 16 head of prime small Kentucky, and 17 from Ohio, at 4@5¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co, 47 head of mixed western, including 2 loads of Cherokees, at 3@4; balance at 5@5¾.

Carr & McAllister report 3 cars, including one from Somers & Warner, and one car for Brubaker, at 4¾@5¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 24 head of Gerrish, F & Steers at 4¾@5¼.

James Hanlin reports 12 head of good to prime Washington Co. steers at 4¾@5¾.

L & J Shamberg, 17 head of mixed stock at 4@5¾.

J & S Needy, 49 good to extra Licking Co, Ohio, steers at 5@6¾.

Jacob Lehman reports 10 Washington Co. steers at 5@5¾.

Rothchilds & Zeigler, 23 head of Washington Co. assorted stock at 4¾@5¾.

S Lowenstein reports 16 head of good Kentucky steers at 4¾@5¾.

E Katz reports 20 head of Ohio steers at 4¾ @5¾.

John Buckleharst, 10 head of Mercer Co. steers at 4.90@5.25.

Sol Kauffman, 13 head of good steers, from Green Co, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, at 4¾@5.

Kraus & Keefer report 17 head of Butler Co. "rattlers" at 4.60 to 5 cts; 11 head of good Allegheny Co. steers at 5@5¾.

M Varner reports 17, from Chicago, at 5.00@5.80; 11 from Ohio and 16 from Washington Co. at 4@5.85

Peter Hartman had 27 head of good to prime Green Co. steers at 4.40 to 5 cts.

Keefer & Beyer report 25 head of fair to prime Kentucky stock at 4@5¾.

S Trautman reports 38 from Ohio and 3 from Washington Co. at 4¾@5¾.

Sadler, Haven & Co report 33 head of Kentucky cattle at 5@6 cts—prime to choice.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 17 head of good to prime Ohio stock at 4@5¾.

McKennan & Barnes, 17 head of fair to prime steers and heifers, from Butler Co. at 4@5 cts.

Alex McDowell, 24 head of Mercer Co. Steers, mostly good, at an average of 5,30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was heavy to-day, footing up nearly if not altogether 2,000 head, and while the drovers generally reported the market as being hard, we doubt, after all whether it was much worse than last week. Trade opened slow, but towards noon there was an improvement, and, notwithstanding, the heavy supply, there were but few left over unsold; in regard to prices, there was, so far as we could see, but little change as compared with last week. Lambs may be fairly quoted at $4.50@4.75 per head and sheep at $2@3. Following is a detailed report of the sales:

John Drum reports retailing 106 head of lambs averaging all through 70 lbs at $4 per head.

Andy Stakely wholesaled 80 head of sheep for Dunn averaging about 90 lbs at 4 cts, 18 at 3¾; and 18 lambs at $2.50.

Keefer & Kraus report 47 sheep at $3@4.25; 15 lambs at $3 per head.

S A Vandiver 100 sheep and lambs from Beaver Co; sold former at $2@3 and latter at $3 @4.

Frederick Hector reports 60 good to prime Ohio sheep at 3@5 per head.

Filsner & Sheitemantle of Butler Co. report 24 lots all sold sheep at 3¾@3¾, and lambs at $1.50@2.75.

Jacob Emmell reports 170 sheep from Mercer Co., at $3.75@4.50 and 16 lambs averaging 68 lbs at 3¾.

Henry Nagle, of Butler Co., reports 50 lambs at 3¾@4, 5 old sheep at $3 for lot.

Neeley & Fairley report 117 of mixed lambs from Armstrong Co. at $1.75@3.50; 53 sheep at $3@4.

McCullough & Montgomery report 91 lambs from Armstrong Co. at $3@3.75; 1 old sheep at $3.75.

Stouffer & Shonce of Butler Co. report 140; sold sheep at $2.50@5; lambs at $2@3.50.

Groves, of Armstrong Co., had 100—only part of them sold.

C McNeese of Butler Co. 180; sold lambs at $3@3; sheep at $2@5.

Adam Eckert reports 40 sheep and 100 lambs at $3@4.

M Humes of Beaver Co. something like 170.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 21.—Consols: 93¾: 5-20s '62, 94; do, '65, 93¾; do, '67, 9⅞; 10-40s, 9⅝. PARIS, August 21.—Rentes: 67 10c.

ANTWERP, August 21.—Petroleum: 49f.

LIVERPOOL, August 21.—Cotton: easier: middling upland 9 7-16d. Cheese: 58s 6d.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 21, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—No 2 active and 4c higher; $1.12@1.14 for cash; $1.10½@1.14¾ for August; closing firm at the outside prices. This afternoon easier at $1.13¾@1.14 for August.

CORN—No 2 mixed active and 2c higher, closing at 46¼c. This afternoon firm.

OATS—No 2 active and ¾@⅞c higher, closing at 33½c.

RYE—No 2 1@2c higher at 58@59¼c.

BARLEY—No 2 1@1½c higher at 62@63c.

HIGH WINES—Steady and 1c lower at 88c.

MESS PORK—Closed at $12.25 for cash.

LARD—Unchanged.

MEATS—Unchanged.

HOGS—Opened steady but closed dull at $4.30@4.35.

CATTLE—Quiet at $3.87½@5.25.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 4,000 head.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs 4,000 head.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 18¾c. Flour active and advanced; superfine western and State, $4.75@5.20; common to good extra, $5.40@5.75; good to choice, $5.80@6.10; white western extra, $6.20@6.90; Ohio extras, $5.50@6.50; St. Louis, $5.65@6.00. Rye flour firm; $4.00@5.00. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull at 94c. Wheat active and advanced; spring No. 2, $1.36@1.39; winter red western, $1.43 1.47; amber Michigan, $1.47@1.52—latter very choice; white western, $1.43@1.53; large sales No. 2 spring to arrive, $1.35. Rye quiet. Barley dull; new crop Iowa, 75c. Malt quiet. Corn firm closing; western mixed, 67@67½c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 68c. Oats dull; new Ohio, 42@50c. Hay and hops quiet. Coffee firm; Rio 14@16½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9@9¼c, grocery grades 10@ 10¾c. Molasses dull. Rice 8¾@9¾c. Petroleum—Crude 13¾@13¾c. Pork firmer; mess $13.43@13.50; prime pork $10.50@11; prime mess new, $11; November and December $13; September $13.75. Beef dull; hams $18@28. Cut meats—Hams 9½@10¼c; shoulders 6¾@7c; middles quiet. Lard steady; prime steam 9@9¼c; good to choice 9¼c. Butter quiet; western 10@ 20c; State 15@23c. Cheese dull at 9@10¼c.

LATEST—Flour firm at $5.90@5.80 for shipping extras. Wheat active and firm and a large demand for forward delivery. Oats dull at 42@ 43c. Pork quiet. Lard steady; 10c asked for October. Eggs dull at 16@19c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 21.—With a total of 9,330 cattle, or the largest number since last October, the market is quicker than on Friday, but fully ½c lower than last Monday. For to-day we have 147 cars at Communipaw and 89 each at One Hundredth street and Weehawken, or 5,350 head. Texans sold at 4¾@5c. with 500 in yards. Few droves are unsold. The best cattle reached 12c, very fair selling at 11c, with 10¾c as the average. Four cars Virginia steers of 55¾ cwt brought 10c; 2 cars State and Texas o 4¾ cwt 9¾each; 7 cars Kentucky 54 cwt 11@12c; 5 cars good Ohio 5s 2 cwt 11¾c. Prime cattle are not plenty and suffer less decline. Very few exceeded 12c, while the poorest have declined 1c from this day a week. Total receipts 39,000 for week; 7,700 to-day; market active; unchanged rates for sheep and ¼c advance on lambs from a week ago; prime lots sell at 8@ 8½c; a car 63 lbs reached 9c; droves 70 lbs to State 8¾c; a car 55 lbs Pennsylvania at 7c, and some culls at 6¾c; a car 84 lb Ohio sheep at 9½c; a car 80 lb Missouri lambs at 9½c. Only 6c. Hogs; 15,500 for the week and 56 cars to-day. The market firm at 5¾@5¾c olive and 6@6¾c as wide extremes for dressed; pigs scarce and wanted.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—Beeves dull this week; prices unchanged; sales of 2,400 head of extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7@7½c; fair to good 6@6¾c; common 4@5½c. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 9,000 head at 7@7½c. Hogs in fair demand; sales of 3,000 head at $7.50@7.75.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 21.—There is little change to notice in the features of the market. The demand on the part of the jobber and the prices steady for all staple fabrics. We quote printing cloths at 7¼c and all leading makes of dark prints at 9c. Full line of Atlantic Adriatic brown sheetings 13c; Indian Head and Continental C 13½c; Indian Orchard A 12c; Pacific improved 11½c; B 11½c; Mandalock 9c; 42?¾ do 10c; 430 do 11c; 435 Stark A brown drills 14c; bleached do 14½c; Pepperill drills 13½c; Bates corset jeans 10c; Laconia A do 11c; Androscoggin satteens 15c; Amoskeag brown denims 25c, Columbian blue do 24c; Clark's 25c; Haymaker 13c; Farmers' and Mechanics' 10½c; Otis AXA 22c; BB 20c; CC 17c; Workingmen's 18c; Lenark checks No. 2 9½c; Star No. 1 20c, 13¾c; Star No. 2 80c, 15c; Red Cross Warps 15c; Hamilton XF brown canton flannels 16c; Massachusetts RR do 14c; Tremont H bleached do 14c; A do 17½c; Gloucester ginghams 11¾@12c; Renfrew 15c; Clark's and Coat's spool cotton 80c; No. 50 worsted braids 55c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling 17¾@18c. Flour firm; family $5.00@6.50. Wheat steady; red $1.32@1.35; green $1.30@1.32; white $1.35@1.40. Corn firm; ear 43@44c. Oats steady at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged at 55@85—fall 80@90c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Linseed oil dull at 53c. Lard dull but unchanged at 12@?5c. Butter steady. Pork dull; asking $12.50. Lard dull but firm; asking 8¾c. Bulk meats quiet and weak at 5½@6c. Bacon steady at 6¾@7c. Hogs firm; $4.30@4.80. Whisky steady at 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 21.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c, with No 2 white Wabash at $1.32; No 3 do $1.26@; No 1 white Michigan $1.39; amber Michigan $1.38; No 2 amber Illinois $1.25; No 1 red $1.27¾; No 2 do $1.23; No 3 do $1.18¾; rejected do $1.05; No 2 white Michigan $1.23; extra do $1.33. Corn a shade better and moderately active; high mixed 53¾c; low mixed 52¾c; white 53¾c; no grade 48c. Oats dull; No 1 37@37¼c; No 2 34c; Michigan 36¾c; rejected 30c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—Tobacco—sales of 50 hhds leaf at $12@14. Cotton quiet; middling 18c. Flour: demand fair; family, $5.50. Wheat firm at $1.25@1.30 for choice; other grades quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet, only small orders in demand; nothing doing in round lots; prices same as previously reported. Whisky dull at 91c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 21.—Wheat active; advanced 2@3c; sales of 13 000 bu No 1 red winter at $1.21; sales of 3,000 bush do, $1.27; No 2 winter at $1.22; 5,000 do $1.23@1.24; dull; 56@57c. Oats in good request at 35c; sales of 9 cars at 36c. Petroleum quiet and weak; refined 23½@23¾c. Crude 13¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 21.—Flour quiet and weak; western family $6.50@7.25. Wheat active; Ohio and Indiana $1.34@1.35. Corn firm; mixed 66@68c. Oats active at 43@44c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at 94c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 21.—Flour; extra spring firmer; No 2 and 3 scarce and higher at $1.15@ 1.15½; No 1 $1.15¾. Oats; No 2 buoyant at 30¾c. Corn; No 2 mixed scarce at 46¾c. Rye; No 2 58c. Barley; No 2 firmer at 63¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 15¾c; low middling 16¾@17¼c. Coffee inactive at 14¾@16c. All others unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, August 21.—Wheat steady; extra $1.34¾@1.35; No 1 $1.30; amber $1.29¾. Corn firm. Oats firm.

Cotton.

CHARLESTON, August 21.—Cotton dull; middling 17c.

MOBILE, August 21.—Cotton nominal and unchanged.

GALVESTON, August 21.—Cotton firm; good ordinary, 15¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Aug. 21.—Through.—120 bxs h ware, Lindsay, S & Co; 125 pkgs fruit, etc, Hay & Mc; 195 do groceries, E & C Magaw; 9 casks crucibles, Park, Bro & Co; 9 pkgs drugs, R E Sellers & Co; 300 bbls fruit, Reymer & Bro; 75 pkgs groceries, Rinehart & S; 13 pkgs drugs, R L Fahnestock & Co; 7 hhds sugar, Head & M; 9 bxs drugs, Harris & Ewing; 65 bbls sugar, 5 bxs lard, T C Jenkins & Bro; 4 bxs d goods, McElroy, D & Co; 435 water melons, 50 bbls s potatoes, Woodworth & D; 2 bales d goods, Carr, McCandless & Co; 96 coils rope, Fulton, B & Co; 2 bxs dry goods, D Gregg & Co; 5 baskets wine, 10 bbls liquor, W F Miller & Co; 5 casks crucibles, Miller, Barr & P; lot of canteloes and sweet potatoes, Henry Rea Jr; 4 hog- coffee, 2 bxs tobacco, Shupton & Wallace; 1 bale matts, C C Briggs & Co; lot slate, L W Leubach & Co; 1 block marble, W W Wallace; 1 bx cigars, O Schwartz; 5 cases m tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 15 bbls s potatoes, Aiken & Co; 1 t h n goods, W H Butler; 2 bath tubs, Lyon & Co; 2 bxs cigars, Wilson & Co; 3 cases m tobacco, H Dallymer & Co; 10 bxs l tobacco, Daizell & T; 6 cks liquor, F Evert; 5 bbls oil, Fahnestock B & S; 15 bbls s potatoes, Houck & Jamison; 1 roll carpet, Jones & Laughlin; 25 bxs fruit, Kramer & V; 1 bx cartar, J S Lippincott; 1 bx mdse, J J Verner; 4 bxs crackers, S S Marvin; 15 bbls syrup, E H Myers & Co; 2 bbls sugar, J Wills & Son; 1 box machine, C P Markle & Co; 1 box mdse, Pitts & C Works; 1 ck h ware, R S Ramsey; 40 bbls sugar, S P Shriver & Co; 25 bbls sugar, Watt Lang & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, August 21—50 bbls flour, 5 boxes cheese, Luebbe & Bro, 320 sks wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 3 cars iron ore, Bryan & C; 57 m shingles, Duff & D; 4 cases candy, Kramer & V; 8 sks potatoes, Woodworth & D; 2 cars s corn, Lang & McKallip; 55 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 256 s hides, James Callery; 7 bbls g apples, 24 do pea-? Volgt, Maxood & Co; 300 pigs lead, James Lindsay; 205 sks oats, 24 do onions, Chas C Small; 100 bbls flour, Schoenacker & Co; 5 casks wine, Levy Baum; 4 bbls whi ky, Adler, R & Co; 4 do spirits, J do alcohol, H Evert; 5 do do, R L Fahnestock & Co; 1 do do, 1 do sizing, J Henderson & Bro; 4 bbls grease, Harris & Ewing; 10 do oat meal, Hayden & Co; 2 bbls alcohol, B & Carlisle & Co; 4 do spirits, 1 do wine, John Fraelick; 5 kegs liquor, 30 cases do, Cassady & Co; 3 bbls gin, Marshall, Bros & Co; 15 pails and 10 cases tobacco, Pretzfield Bros; 10 bbls spirits, M Levi; 10 do 1 oil, Reese Owens; 2 do spirits, R C Lyons; 5 do alcohol, Kelly & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, August 21—10 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, Graff, B & Carlisle & Co; 4 do spirits, 1 do wine, John Fraelick; 5 kegs liquor, 30 cases do, Cassady & Co; 3 bbls gin, Marshall, Bros & Co; 15 pails and 10 cases tobacco, Pretzfield Bros; 10 bbls spirits, M Levi; 10 do 1 oil, Reese Owens; 2 do spirits, R C Lyons; 5 do alcohol, Kelly & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, August 21—10 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, Graff, B & Carlisle & Co; 2 do Zug & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do do, Byers & McCullough; 8 cars pig iron, Singer, Nimick & Co; 2 do do, Brown & Musgrave; 1 car lumber, H Adams; 1 do do, S & W H Martin; 3 do do, W P Dunn; 100 bbls lime, J Mekinnen; 100 do do, Henderson Bro; 2 cars lumber, South Fgh P Mill; 1 car shingles, Slack & Sholes; 8 bxs and 10 pcs marble, R McGee & Co; 14 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 5 bxs s machines, W S Erwin; 2 cases tobacco, Pretzfield & Bro; 20 drums oil, Weyman & Son; 2 bxs wood, la shade, Pickersgill, L & Co; 20 bxs s machines, Smith & Forrester; 25 bbls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 51 bbls oil, J S Ramsey; 166 sks wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 6 kgs butter, 4 bbls eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 car clay, Park, Bro & Co; 16 sks potatoes, 8 bbls s apples, Van Fossan & S; 52 pcs s pipe, H H Collins; 27 kgs lard, S S Marvin; 100 oil bbls, B D Moore; 25 bbls s apples, Aiken & Co

HOME NEWS.

Quilts and Coverlets.

An immense stock—white and colored; and very cheap at

McKEE, MURPHY & Co.'s.

Alleged Robbery.—A man who gave his name as John Anderson, was arrested on Water street last night and brought to the lock-up for drunkenness. He stated to the officer that he had been robbed at the foot of Wood street of a gold watch worth $210, and $80 or $85 money.

Cutting Affray.—A difficulty between two young men on Beaver avenue, near Nixon street, Allegheny, on Sunday morning, about a lady friend, terminated in the cutting of one of the two by the other. The wounded man received several stabs in the abdomen. Drs. Cummings and Cunningham dressed his wounds. We infer, but learn the names of the parties and information has been made.

Journalistic Wedding.—We have before us a copy of the *American Manufacturer* and *Trade of The West*, the paper which for many years has been printed and is published separately, having been recently consolidated under the editorship of Messrs. Charles McKnight and David Low, and being published by Messrs. McConnell, Woods & Co. The journal contains twenty large sized pages and presents a great quantity of carefully prepared original and selected matter. As its name indicates it is devoted to the industrial interests and the great trade of the West. It is a journal of which all our people should feel proud and we wish for it the largest possible measure of success and prosperity.

PITTSBURGH, August 21, 1871.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I notice that one of the city papers makes mention of the fact, that some fifteen months ago I was offered as a candidate for the office of Water Commissioner. I have not the slightest idea what my friends have been doing in that matter, but if they wish to consult my wishes in that respect, they will confer a favor by dropping my name in connection with the office. Having originated the proposition in Councils, calling for the appointment of Commissioners to consider the location and erection of new water works I am sufficiently gratified at the result so far to attend to and to supervise the erection of the works in accordance with the plans adopted by Councils. Thanking my friends for what they have done in the premises, I respectfully ask that they discontinue the use of my name in this connection.

Very Respectfully,

C. W. BATCHELOR,
Member Council, 30th Ward.

Drowned While Bathing.

Sunday afternoon about four o'clock, Peter Blatt was drowned in the Allegheny river at Brady's Bend while bathing in company with some other boys. He had gone out in the stream and sunk before any of his companions could reach him. The body was recovered some time afterwards and taken home. The deceased was about seventeen years of age, the only support of an aged father, and was regarded as a very promising youth.

Horse Recovered.

In yesterdays GAZETTE, our McKeesport correspondent gave the particulars of the stealing of a valuable horse, from a coal merchant of that place, by a young doctor of the name of Smith. Last night the animal were missing until yesterday, when they were both found at Bentleyville, Washington county. The former was driving and had the animal when arrested. It is stated that the owner of the animal intends to make information against the young man.

Another Slandered Female.

Slander suits seem just now to be epidemic. They are increasing daily in numbers. The representative yesterday was to Mrs. Catharine Jung, a Bohemian lady, who averred in her affidavit in the Prothonotary's office that Barbara Gina had "in a loud voice and in the English language, told the men present of a crowd of people, said she (Jung) swore to a lie." Mrs. Jung resented this imputation of perjury and with the result hereinbefore recited, Barbara was arrested on a *capias* and gave bail in the sum of $500 for court.

Fifteen Men Badly Injured.

A most distressing accident happened at West Penn station on the West Penn Railroad, eighteen miles from the Blairsville Intersection on Saturday. It seems that a scaffolding used by the workmen on a new church at that place gave way while the men were at work upon it precipitating them all to the ground. Many of them were injured badly, and some of them quite dangerously. The only names that we could learn were those Mr. Daniel Hoffman and Mr. Earl, well known citizens of that community.

Fight on the Hill.

Last night the report became circulated that Jack Murphy had shot and killed Jimmy Dean on Wylie street, and the excitement was for a while, huge. It turned out, however, that the parties mentioned indulged in a fight in front of Russell's tavern at the head of Tunnell street. The fisticuffs ended by Murphy knocking Dean down and damaging his face to considerable extent. At the same time he fired a pistol off which did not raise the report of the shooting. No arrests were made.

We have since learned that during the fracas Murphy was stabbed by Dean in the back.

Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The season at this old and popular temple of the drama was auspiciously opened last night. During the summer the thorough organization is refitted, painted and renovated and now presents as neat and charming an appearance as any in the city. Mr. Beamer the accomplished and energetic manager has surrounded himself with one of the finest stock companies that ever has been brought to the city, and he proposes to do good battle for the New Opera House for the encouragement and support of the supporters of the legitimate drama.

The audience last night was large and fashionable and the play, Love's Sacrifice was admirably well sustained throughout, introducing to very good advantage many of the new members of the company. The glorious old comedy of Married Life will be presented this evening.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the number of deaths in this city for the week ending August 7th, 1871, as reported to us by J. Guy McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health:

Accident, 2; apoplexy cerebral, 2; cholera infantum, 2; cerebral congestion, 1; consumption, 5; convulsions, 4; cyanosis, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 2; dropsy of the head, 1; general, 1; inanition, 1; scarlet fever, 2; typhoid fever, 5; disease of the heart, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; inflammation of the peritoneum, 2; kidneys, 5 disease, 1; marasmus, 1; measles, 1; premature birth, 3; stillborn, 5; spasms, 1; stricture, 1; stricture of œsophagus, 13; spinal disease, 2; teething, 1; whooping cough, 1.

The ages were: under one year, 34; from 1 to 2, 10; from 2 to 5, 2; from 5 to 20, from 10 to 15, 3; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 6; from 30 to 40, 7; from 40 to 50, 6; from 50 to 60, 4; from 60 to 70, 4; from 70 to 80, 2; from 80 to 90, 1.

Sex: males, 71; females, 29; white, 66; colored, 3; total, 69.

The Cumberland Visitors.

The business men from Cumberland who have been contemplating a visit to our city for some time are expected here to-day on the train which should arrive at half-past eleven o'clock. In accordance with their express wishes, no formal public reception will take place, but our merchants and manufacturers are ready to extend them every courtesy and all possible facility for becoming acquainted with our facilities for doing trade. The party, it is expected, will number about eighty gentlemen, comprising representatives from every branch of trade, commercial and the professions. They will possibly remain in the city several days, visiting our manufacturing establishments and principal Mercantile houses, in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the city to which they have so largely contributed by the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road. It is to be hoped they will find it pleasant as well as a profitable one, and return home with renewed evidences of the friendship of the people of Pittsburgh for the people of the "Mountain City."

Grave charge Against a Livery Firm.

On the 28th of July last, Mr. Joseph Plummer, a dry goods merchant doing business on Wood street, had a valuable mare taken from his pasture field at Braddocks Fields. The circumstances of the case are familiar to all. Mr. Plummer had refused $800 for her, valuing her at $1,000, hence the loss was a very grievous one to him, and he was anxious to get her as quiet as possible and parties knowing the circumstances were on the alert. Recently Mr. Rody Patterson, of Jamestown, was concluded that they had traced the mare to the stables of McFighe & Harper in the Diamond, accordingly they went yesterday to see the animal supposed to be this stolen one, but were refused admittance by McFighe. They then went to the office of Alderman Humbert and got a search-warrant, armed with which they invaded the stables through a back-door, and took possession of the mare. McFighe was arrested and a hearing had at Alderman Humbert's office. Parties swore positively to the mare being Mr. Plummer's property. McFighe disclaims any connection with the affair, saying that Shaffer purchased her from a physician, whom he is now in search of. McFighe was held to bail in the sum of $500 for a further hearing on Wednesday.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Captain Murray of the Steamer Chautauqua Charged with Manslaughter.

The terrible accident on Chautauqua Lake, caused by the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Chautauqua, has already been detailed in our columns, says the Titusville *Courier*, but we learned more particulars last evening, in reference to the investigation into the cause of the accident. The Sheriff of Chautauqua county telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, for the Government boiler inspector to come on and investigate the cause of the explosion, and received a reply that Chautauqua Lake was not among the navigable waters of the United States, and for this reason the Government had no jurisdiction, and that the investigation would have to be conducted by a jury. The Sheriff then commenced a prosecution against Captain Murray for manslaughter, and the case is now under examination. The condition of Captain Murray is said to be critical, and the probability of his recovery is doubtful.

OUT OF HER MIND.

A Young Woman Goes Crazy—Her Strange Story.

A strange case attracted the attention of the Allegheny authorities yesterday morning. A woman named Bertha Faller who has been employed as domestic with a family residing on Chestnut street, was brought to the police station, by officer Miller who had been called in to take her away from the house as she was laboring under the attack of insanity, which made her an unsafe person. It is said she was been in this country but about nine weeks. She comprehends very little of what is said she had taken a walk with a young man who had been paying her attentions, and while out had taken a glass of beer which she believed was drugged, as she never had recovered from its effects. The same story was repeated to several other persons, and at last she went to the office of Alderman Humbert and got a search-warrant, armed with which she invaded the stables through a back-door, and took possession of the mare. McTighe was arrested and a hearing had at Alderman Humbert's office. Parties swore positively to the mare being Mr. Plummer's property. McTighe disclaims any connection with the affair, saying that Shaffer purchased her from a physician, whom he is now in search of. McTighe was held to bail in the sum of $500 for a further hearing on Wednesday.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

New Edifices Going Up—Report of the Building Inspector.

The report of the building inspector for the six months ending August 1st has been filed. It shows the number of permits issued during that term, also comparing the number this year with the six months of the year 1870. The number of permits issued for the six months in 1870 were as follows: brick buildings 259, frame 189, additions and alterations 93. Total number of permits issued, 541. The number of permits issued during the present year, 491, of which 308 were for new buildings. For the year 1871, as follows: brick buildings 231, frame 163, additions and alterations 45. Total number of permits 439, of which 394 were for new buildings, which shows that there were four more new building permits issued in the 1870 than during the same time in 1871, and a difference in additions and alterations of 55 in favor of 1870 over 1871.

The receipts of the six months are as follows:

February, 1871	$ 71 00
March	320 00
April	395 50
May	455 50
June	294 00
July	304 20
	$1,840 30

There are very few new buildings going up in the old wards of the city; among those under way are the Undergrad block of twelve stores, four stories high; B. A. & P. People's, architects. Smith, Criswell & Co., builders; cost of the block when finished will be about $100,000. Handsome residence of Judge Mellon, Smithfield street, four stories high, with basement stores and sub-cellar, iron front; Hare & Messer, architects; Reed, builder; cost about $30,000. Store of Lewis Kim, Smithfield street-house for Mr. R. S. McCain. Two large new houses on Wylie avenue, near Neville street, which will cost about $8,000 each. One for Mr. James A. Hutchison and Fifteenth, one in the Twentieth, and two stories, 48 feet front and 48 feet deep, with a high mansard story, fitted up in the modern style. Building under the charge of A. W. Ritner, builder; will cost about $21,000.

Mr. Michael O'Hara, Fifth avenue, is erecting a row of buildings on Second avenue, two stories high, with mansard roofs, which will cost about $5,000 each. He is also building a large warehouse on the corner of Fifth avenue and Ross street, each 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, cellars 14 feet deep, four of the stories above 14 feet—cost about $5,000 each.

Of public buildings, there are four large school-houses—one in the Twelfth, one in the Fifteenth, one in the Twentieth, and one in the Twenty-third ward. All are of the first-class, large stories high, and will cost about $40,000 each, except that in the Twenty-third ward, which is only two stories high and will cost about $20,000 when finished.

There are quite a large number of other fine buildings along the borders of Fifth avenue. Two large bricks for G. A. Berry, $22,000; R. J. Gilmore, $8,000; Joseph Woodwell one, $13,000; and four others at a cost ranging from $5,000 to $7,500 each.

Aroulhnot & Shannon, Liberty street, one four-story storehouse iron front, 30 feet front by 100 feet deep. Ralph & Pepper, architects; W. J. McMasters, builder. Will cost about $20,000.

U. P. Publication Society's storehouse on Ninth street, is 37 feet front by 75 feet in depth, iron front, and four stories in height. Cost about $25,000. Isaac A. Moser architects. R. B. McGraw & Co., builders.

Among the many fine residences worthy of mention are two large dwellings on Penn avenue for A. & S. Wilson, one for Mr. Robert Bailey and one for J. D. Bailey. They are 41 feet front by 53 feet deep. Jas. Hay is licensed on Ambrose avenue, Shady Side, and Robert Bailey's located near Torrens' Station. Lafayette are two stories high, with mansard roofs, and will cost about $12,000 each.

ALLEGHENY BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Physicians Ready—The Small Pox on Pike Street—Removal of Bed Clothes—Regulations for School Children—Proclamation to be Issued.

A meeting of the Allegheny Board of Health was held last evening in their office, in the City Building.

In the absence of President Blakely, Mr. Barker was called upon to preside.

Mr. Hanna, from the committee appointed to obtain a room for the use of the Board, and the Health Officer reported that they had obtained the room now occupied by the Directors of the Poor, in the third story of the City Building. Report received.

Mr. Arrott, from the Committee on Printing, reported that they had obtained the necessary books, papers, &c. Report received.

All the members present reported that the physicians elected to vaccinate indigent persons free of charge in the different wards were willing to act, with the exception of the physician elected for the First ward.

Mr. Eggers stated that he had been informed by a preacher that there were thirty-nine of his congregation suffering with the small pox on Pike street, between Chestnut street and Madison avenue, and that it was almost as bad on Voegtly street, and that he was in favor of vaccinating every person, whether in persons were able to do so or not.

Dr. Campbell then read a communication giving the method of the prevention of the spread of the small pox.

Communication received and a vote of thanks returned to Dr. Campbell.

Mr. Eggers stated that persons residing near Spring Garden avenue informed him that some persons are in the habit of emptying the straw and feather beds, which had been used by small-pox patients, in Voegthly's lot and, he hoped it would be stopped.

Mr. Hanna wanted to know where it could be removed to.

Mr. Eggers thought it should be burned.

The Health Officer stated that the law required that all beds and bedding, which had been used by small-pox patients be burned.

Mr. Hanna stated that he had been informed by several physicians that any person who inhabited or occupied a house where small-pox had been, or any clothing which had been used by a person having had the small-pox, would be very liable to take the disease.

Mr. Arrott presented a resolution requesting the Directors of the Public Schools, and Managers of private schools not to admit any pupils in their school until the pupils give evidence they had been vaccinated.

Also, that no pupils be admitted to school when the small-pox is prevailing in their homes. Adopted.

The Secretary then read the proclamation prepared by the Committee on Rules for publication. Referred back to the Committee for correction.

Mr. Hanna moved that the persons who enter on complaint shall not be required to record their names.

After a protracted discussion Mr. Arrott moved that the matter be postponed. Carried.

Adjourned until this evening.

THE WISNER MURDER REVIVED.

Arrest of Charles Gross of Tidioute—The Reported Circumstances Connecting Him with the Horrible Deed—He Claims His Can Prove an Alibi.

The Titusville *Courier* of yesterday says:

Again our citizens are called upon to recount the circumstances connected with the mysterious murder of James H. Wisner, which occurred in this city in January last. It would seem, that although the matter has partially passed from the minds of the public, the officers have kept at work, endeavoring to discover the murderer, but it remains to be seen whether they have met with yet success.

On Friday last a warrant was issued by Justice Clark, on Complaint of Wm. M. Thompson, who keeps a grocery on the lower end of Franklin street, charging Charles Gross, a resident of Tidioute, with the murder of Wisner. The prisoner, by occupation, is a tailor, and was formerly in the employ of Mr. Arnoid, in his tailoring establishment at Pleasantville. The complainant claims that on the night Wisner was murdered, the prisoner was in the city, and attacked a man, whose name we will give, charging him with unmentionable crimes. At the same time asserted that there was another man in Titusville who was guilty of the same offense, and that he was going to kill him that night. It is also stated that it can be proved that the prisoner, after the murder went to Pleasantville and remained secreted in a house for about three weeks. There are others rumors afloat, and most of them, it is said, can be proved. The fact that the prisoner has told different stories since his arrest as to his whereabouts at the time of murder, when claiming that he knew nothing of the murder of Wisner, and afterward stating that he was shown the document admitting him to the police force of Buffalo, announcing the murder, operate against him in a measure. An interview with the prisoner leads us to believe, if what he says is true, and he is confident it can be proved, that he was in Buffalo at the time of the murder, while on the other hand, the fact of his witnesses to testify to his presence in this city on that fatal night. The examination will place the matter in a definite light, and enable the people to more intelligently judge of his guilt or innocence. The numerous stories afloat in this way will be rendered plain, and it is wrong to brand a man a heartless murderer before he is given the opportunity of a hearing.

The warrant was placed in the hands of officer Dougherty, Friday evening, who drove across the country to the Forks of Tidioute, arriving at Gross's house at about half-past two Sunday morning. The prisoner was in bed, but immediately dressed himself and accompanied the officer to this city, arriving at about eight o'clock on saturday morning. The prisoner was searched on his arrival by a party of a wife and six children residing in Tidioute.

A subsequent marriage will not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of her application. Persons within the age of 21 years on the 4d day of March, 1855, are deemed minors within the intent and meaning of said acts.

A MOTHER'S INSANITY.

An Old Lady Loses Her Reason—Is Taken to Dixmont—Her Sons Appeal to Court.

Yesterday a case somewhat out of the usual line, and presenting some sad phases, was brought to the attention of His Honor, Judge Stowe, in the Court of Common Pleas. It came about by the presentation of a petition from James M. Campbell, of South Fayette township, asking for the appointment of a commission to investigate the sanity of his mother, Elizabeth Campbell. In making his plea Mr. Campbell said that the lady was about fifty years of age and had always been of sound mind until within about two months ago, when she began to manifest symptoms of mental aberration. At first it was supposed that this condition of her mind would only be temporary, but the expectation was not realized, and she became worse daily, until at the end of a month it was found necessary to have her sent to Dixmont Hospital for treatment. She there had every attention, but the malady seemed to have taken such a hold upon her, that it was feared she will never recover. Under these circumstances the children represented by her son James, claim that a commission be appointed to investigate the case and report, in order that if she be pronounced incurable, her property, of which it is said she has considerable, may be placed in proper hands.

The Court, in answer, issued a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, and appointed S. P. Fulton, Esq., Commissioner, to conduct proceedings in accordance therewith, and report Sept. 8, 1871.

Nutritious, Healthy, the Best.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is the most economical and convenient baking powder now in use. It saves the expense of milk and eggs, prevents the possibility of poor rolls, biscuits or cakes, and thus produces happiness in both kitchen and household. One trial will convince the most skeptical of its superior qualities. For sale by grocers generally, and at wholesale by REYMER & BROTHERS, 128 and 128 Wood street, PITTSBURGH.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION.

Who are Entitled to Bounty Lands.

The Commissioner of Pensions will soon issue instructions and new regulations for procuring bounty land warrants through that office. The following instructions will be of interest to many:

The acts of Congress now in force granting bounty land, entitle each of the surviving persons in the following classes to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as shall make, in the whole, with what has been heretofore received, 160 acres, provided he shall have served a period of not less than fourteen days, to wit:

I. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of the regular army, navy, or marine corps, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790 and prior to March 3, 1855, to wit:

II. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, militiamen, marines, clerks, and landsmen in the navy in any of the said wars.

III. Militia officers, and State troops of any State or Territory called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States.

IV. Wagonmasters and teamsters who have been employed in the military service in a competent authority, in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

V. Officers and soldiers of the volunteer army war, and marines, seamen, and other persons in naval service of the United States during the war.

VI. Chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of this country.

VII. Widows, as the same are entitled to.

All officers and soldiers who have been actually engaged in any battle in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged prior to the war of the rebellion.

2. Where volunteers who served at the invasion of Pattsburg, in September, 1814.

3. The volunteers who served at the battle of King's Mountain, in the revolutionary war.

4. The volunteers who served at the battle of Nickojack against the confederate savages of the 5th South.

5. The volunteers who served at the attack on Lewiston, in Delaware, by the British fleet in the war of 1812.

In addition to these classes these acts also extend to all Indians who served the United States faithfully during the late war, and to all of the rebellion, the provisions of this and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Indians had been white men.

Where the service has been rendered by a soldier who has left a widow or minor child or children, the provisions of this act will be for the benefit of these acts, and not his employer.

In the event of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, the widow is entitled to certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land such deceased persons would be entitled to receive under the provisions of said acts if now living.

A subsequent marriage will not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of her application. Persons within the age of 21 years on the 4d day of March, 1855, are deemed minors within the intent and meaning of said acts.

BREVITIES.

ANOTHER pleasant day.

LAY in your winter coal.

SMALL POX on the decline.

BLACKBERRIES have vanished.

SUMMER excursionists returning.

THE small pox is rapidly abating.

FARMERS have commenced seeding.

PLENTY—teachers in the rural districts.

HOUSE KEEPERS are busy putting up fruit.

WHO are to go on the Baltimore excursion?

WHO is so honest as not to take vaccination?

SWOOPE went to little Washington yesterday.

THE Cumberland visitors will be in the city to-day.

CAMPAIGN opened in little Washington yesterday.

ALL danger from the small-pox is about passed.

BROWN, the coal king, has many pits but no small pox.

THE Red Planet was among the Red Men yesterday.

PROF. S. S. BYERS, the eminent vocalist, has been ruralizing.

MEAT INSPECTOR should examine the fruit offered for sale.

HUNDREDS of boxes of peaches went to waste yesterday.

THE small-pox scare is over, and the Doctors are in a bad humor.

MORGAN AND SWEITZER had interpreters with them yesterday.

THE croquet fever seems to be on the increase in the country.

OYSTERS will be universally good and plenty during the coming season.

TWENTY THOUSAND persons, it is estimated, have been recently vaccinated.

DR. GEORGE PURVIANCE, Sixth avenue, is quite a success as a vaccinator.

MR. MICHAEL O'HARE, Fifth avenue, is erecting a row of buildings on Second avenue, two stories high, with mansard roofs, which will cost about $5,000 each. He is also building a large warehouse on the corner of Fifth avenue and Ross street, each 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, cellars 14 feet deep, four of the stories above 14 feet—cost about $5,000 each.

Of public buildings, there are four large school-houses—one in the Twelfth, one in the Fifteenth, one in the Twentieth, and one in the Twenty-third ward. All are of the first-class, large stories high, and will cost about $40,000 each, except that in the Twenty-third ward, which is only two stories high and will cost about $20,000 when finished.

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SELF-MADE MEN OF OUR TIMES.

Robert J. Anderson, Steel Manufacturer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Under this heading the last number of "The Chimney Corner" contains the following biographical sketch of one of our best known and most highly esteemed citizens:

One-half of all the steel produced in the United States is made in Pittsburgh, which has nine extensive mills. There are also thirty-two iron and two copper mills. The daily consumption of the iron mills is one thousand two hundred tons, and the annual production is of the value of twenty-three millions of dollars. Forty-eight foundries employ two thousand men, and add the millions of dollars per year to the wealth of the country. These statistics show the wonderful increase in the iron and steel manufacture in this country, and particularly in Pittsburgh. The subject of our article at this time is one of the representative steel manufacturers of that place.

Robert J. Anderson was born in Pittsburgh, April 28th, 1826. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in the store of an uncle. In this position he gave ample promise of what might be expected from him in the future. He was active and industrious to an unusual degree, and exhibited a most decided taste for business duties.

Subsequently he entered the large drug house of J. Schoonmaker & Co., where he remained ten years. Here he displayed the same excellent business qualities. No amount of labor ever disturbed him. He was quick and energetic in everything, and he was a person who could be implicitly relied upon. Entire confidence was therefore manifested in him, and he was entrusted to the control of the business to be settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

At the time he was looking ahead, and living with an economy and prudence, in every particular which would best enable him to enter in business for himself. This opportunity occurred in 1855. He then opened a fruit and confectionery establishment under the firm of Reamer & Anderson. This firm consisted of five hundred dollars, borrowed money. Success rewarded his efforts, and in five years he had the first business of the kind in the city.

In 1860, he became a partner in a nail and tack manufactory, putting in capital which he had made. During the five years that he was connected with this enterprise, it was enlarged from a small business to the second largest in Pittsburgh. He next became associated in the proprietorship of the steel-works, with which he has since been uninterruptedly connected. This was in 1865. The firm of Anderson, Cook & Co. bought out Jones, Boyd & Co. of the Pittsburgh Steel Works. Mr. Isaac Jones, the senior of the latter firm, having been the founder of the works.

New energy and enterprise at once characterized the management. From fifteen hundred tons of steel per annum, the production has been increased to forty-five hundred tons, and the sales from three hundred thousand dollars per annum to over a million, with a decrease in prices. Among other kinds, the Bessemer steel is made. About three hundred hands are employed. The works are on the Monongahela river, near the Smithfield street bridge, and the never-ceasing flames from their chimneys form a part of the grand lurid scene which so much attracts the attention of travellers on approaching the city.

Mr. Anderson's life thus far has been one of uninterrupted application to business. During the twenty-seven years he has always been in the harness, planning and working with the wonderful zeal and perseverance for which he is noted. At this time, the hour of six o'clock every morning finds him at the steel works, and he is usually found there at nine o'clock every evening, enough, in act, to make what he has accomplished despite many vicissitudes and cares; enough, in fact, to make what he has accomplished despite many vicissitudes and cares; enough, in act, to make what he has accomplished despite many vicissitudes and cares; enough, in act, to make what he has accomplished despite many vicissitudes and cares; enough, in act